The Bismarck Tribune.

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FOUND GUILTY.

At Last the Genuine Article of Justice Is Meted Out to Guiteau.

After an Absence of But Ten Minutes the Jury Return a Verdict of Guilty.

A Nation's Honor and a Nation's Integrity Saved by This Just Decision.

The Prompt Action of the Jury Brings Forth Congratulations From Every Quarter.

The Judge's Able Charge—Grim Gallows Awaiting the Final Reception of the Guilty.

Murder in the First Degree

Special Despatch to the Daily Tribune

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The jury in the Guiteau case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, being out only ten minutes At 5 35 the court was called to order, and at 5 36 the jury came in and rendered a verdict of "guilty as indicted."

Scenes of the Day.

Special Despatch to the Daily Tribune

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Guiteau was unusually abusive to-day, calling Porter a liar, scalawag, miserable whelp, and other vile names. Porter finished speaking at 3 o'clock, and the judge's charge to the jury occupied but two hours. A short discussion ensued between Scoville and Porter and much confusion occurred, during which the prisoner made himself heard from the dock, shouting, "It is an outrage for that man to be allowed to speak. He ought to be under arrest for his insolence. It has been nothing but one stream of abuse from him all the morning. It's enough to provoke a saint from heaven and it's a disgrace upon a court of justice." The bailiffs undertook to quiet the prisoner and succeeded in drawing his attention from the dispute of the counsel and the attraction of his abuse to themselves. It seemed for a moment more than possible that his viscious demonstrations might provoke some of the officers beyond the power of endurance and perhaps to the point of assuming the functions of the court in administering wholesome and much needed discipline. Judge Cox called for a reading from the stenographers notes of passages which had caused the dispute and promptly decided against Scoville's demand that the counsel be stopped.

The Charge

WASHINGTON, Jan 25.—Judge Cox at 3 15 p m. proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury He commenced by saying that the constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the state or district where the crime shall have been committed; that he shall be informed of the cause and nature of the acquisation against him, that he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; that he shall have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and that he shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. Those provisions were intended for the protection of the innocent from injustice and oppression and it was only by their faithful observance that guilt or innocense could be fairly ascertained. Every accused person was presumed to be innocent until the accusation was proved. With what difficulty and trouble had been administered in the present case, the jurors had been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think that not one of these sacred guarantees of the constitution had been violated in the person of the accused. At last the

LONG CHAPTER OF PROOF

was ended. "The task of the advocate was done," and it now rested with the jury to determine the issue between the public justice and the prisoner at the bar. No one could feel more keenly than himself, the great responsibility of his duties and he felt he could only discharge them by a close adherance to the law laid down by the highest authorities. Before he proceeded further he wished to notice an incident which had taken place during the recent argument. The prisoner had frequently taken occasion to proclaim that public opinion was evidently changing, that the press and correspondents were in his favor. These declarations could not be prevented except by process of gagging the prisoner, and the suggestion that the jury could be influenced by such lawless chattering of the prisoner would have seemed to him absured, and he should have felt he was insulting the intelligence of the jury if he had warned them not to regard it. The counsel for the prosecution had felt it necessary, however, in the final argument to interpose a contradiction to such statements, and exceptions had been taken on the part of the accused. For the purpose of purging the record of any objectionable matter, he should simply say that anything which had been said on either side in reference to public excitement as to newspaper opinion was not to be regarded by the jury. The indictment charged the defendant with having

MURDERED JAMES A. GARFIELD

and it was the duty of the court to explain the nature of the crime. The charge of murder was where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being in the peace of the United States with malice aforethought. It had to be proved first that the deed was caused by the act of the accused; and further, it was caused with malice aforethought; that did not mean, however, that Guiteau had to prove any ill will or hatred on the part of the accused, toward the deceased. Wherever homicide was committed without lawful authority and with deliberate intent, it was sufficient to prove it to have been done with malice and forethought, and malice was not disapproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill will toward the deceased and that he killed him from other motives, as, for instance, mistaking him for another, or (as claimed in this case) to produce public benefit. If it could be shown the killing occurred in the heat of passion, or under provocation, then it would appear there was no premeditated attempt and therefore no malice aforethought and that would reduce the crime to manslaughter. It was hardly necessary, however, to say there was nothing of that in the present case. The jury would have to say the defendant was

GUILTY OF MURDER.

or he was innocent. In order to constitute the crime of murder, the assassin must have a reasonably sound mind; in technical terms he must be "of sound mind, memory and discretion." Any irresponsibly insane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under a disease of the mental faculties to an extent that he did not know what he was doing or know it was wrong, then he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion; that was a part of the definition of murder. In the next place, every defendant was presumed innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof; in the next place, notwithstanding this presumption, of innocence it was equally true the defendant was presumed to be sane and to have been so at the time the crime was committed; that is to say, the government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of its proofs that defendant was sane, as insanity was the exception and as a majority of men are sane the law presumed the latter condition of every man until some reason was shown to believe the contrary. The burden was therefore on the defendant who set up insanity as an excuse from crime to produce proof in the first instance to show that the presumption was mistaken, so far as it related to the prisoner. The crime, therefore, involved these elements, viz.: the killing, malice and responsibility o the mind of the murderer. After all the evidence was before the jury, if the jury, while bearing in mind both the presumptions, that is, that the

DEFENDANT IS INNOCENT

till he is proven guilty, and that he is sane till the contrary appears, (still entertained what is called unreasonable doubt on any ground, or is to any of the essential elements of crime) then the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt and to acquittal.

The judge then explained to the jury what constituted a reasonable doubt, and in illustration of this point Judge Cox quoted the charge of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, in the case of The Commonwealth vs Webster. With reference to evidence in this case, very little comment was required by the court except upon one question, the others being hardly worthy of dispute That the defendant fired the shot and the shot wounded the president was abundantly proven, and that that wound was fatal had been testified to by surgeons who were competent to speak, and they were uncontradicted.

The judge then spoke of the abuses of the insanity plea and wound up the charge as follows: "The jury will bear in mind that a man does not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being partially insane as the law assumed every one at the outset be

SANE AND RESPONSIBLE.

The question was, what was there in the case to show to the contrary? As to the defendant the jury was warned not to infer the man was insane from the mere fact of his committing the crime or from the enormity of the crime, because the law presumes there is a bad motive and that a crime is prompted by malice if nothing else appears. He had dwelt upon the question of insanity simply because the evidence relating to that was evidence touching the defendant's power or want of power (from mentel disease) to distinguish between right and wrong. As to the action by him this was a broad question for the jury to determine and was what was relied upon by the defense. The only safe rule was for the jury to direct its attention to the one text of criminal responsibility, viz.: Whether the prisoner possessed mental capacity at the time the act was committed to know that it was wrong, or whether he was deprived of that capacity by mental disease. There was one important distinction which the jury must not lose sight of and they must decide how far it was applicable to this case; that was distinction between mental and moral obliquity, between mental incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong and moral insensibility and that distinction.

THE JUDGE IN CONCLUSION

said: "And now, gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you. If you find from the evidence that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was laboring under such defects of his reason, that he was incapable of understanding what he was doing, or of seeing it was a wrong thing to do: as for example, if he were under the insane delusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act, then he was not in a responsible condition of mind, but was the object of compassion and should be now acquitted. If on the other hand you find he was under no insane delusion but had the power to know his act was wrong and if of his own free will he deliberately conceived the idea and executed homicide, then he is guilty of murder and you should so find.

Motion for New Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Scoville said to-night the next move in the Guiteau case would be a motion for a new trial, which he expected to file Saturday. The main points on which it would be based are, the jury erred in rendering a verdict contrary to law and they erred in rendering a verdict contrary to the evidence.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—About the streets to-night the only comment upon the result of the Guiteau trial is an expression of gratification that the verdict was so sharp and prompt. There was very little surprise and no indication of sympathy for the assassin. The morning papers without exception take the ground that the liberal construction of the rights of Guiteau in the court room, and the latitude allowed his counsel have precluded the possibility of granting a new trial. The editorials also agree in applauding the verdict as just and in accordance with the evidence.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The news of Guiteau's conviction calls out general expressions of gratification wherever it has been heard. Thanks to the Deity, was the expression of one business men when he heard the news. One strong element of satisfaction was found in the promptness of the jury and as one man afterwards said, this jury acquitred themselves nobly.

Guiteau to the People.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Guiteau sent to the press to-day the following: "To the American people: Twelve men say that I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office seeker. My speech, they say, made no impression on them. I am not surprised at that verdict, considering their class. They don't pretend to be christian men and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore not capable of appreciating the character of my defense. According to one of them "we all had grog at the last meal and cigars afterwards," which showed their style and habits. men of this kind cannot represent a great christian gentleman. Their verdict should have been not guilty. The act of shooting would have been sane whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office seeker, which is absolutely false, as I proved by my papers and Mr. Brooks' testimony on July 2 and 3. The outward shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by Deity to do it or believed myself directed to do it, which is the literal truth as I proved by my papers and talk on the subject. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity for the act which all christian and intelligent American people see. For this reason I am

INTITLED TO A NEW TRIAL

if for no other, and we have a prodigious amount of exceptions. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point will be to show the non-jurisdiction of this court to try this indictment because the president died in New Jersey. The authorities on this point are conflicting but some of the best lawyers in America say that a predominance of the authorities are against the jurisdiction of this court. I desire the court in banc to pass upon this question and have no doubt but the high-toned Christian men representing the Washington court in banc will give their most careful attention to the end that Deity intended to protect me from legal liability herein by allowing the president to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey.

I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless, which shows the low characters of the men that sent them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America who believe in God and my inspiration, and that I am a patriot.

To you, men and woman of America, I appeal. I ask you in the name of Justice to

COME SPEEDILY TO MY RELIEF;

come in person or by letter. If you send money, send a postal order or check to my order. With competent legal help I can get out of this, and with the Lord's help I am sure of it; but good lawyers do not work for nothing. If I had had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in the court, but I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed. Judge Porter says I am right, and I agree with him, although I know he has abused and vilified me outrageously when I had no alternative save to answer back, which I did in my usual plain way.

I have been convicted but the verdict cannot be enforced until July in any event and probably not until September. I give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict; I hardly expected acquittal; the most I expected was a disagreement and they proposed to test the question of jurisdiction in the court of banc. I make a special appeal

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA

to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters.

I return my sincere thanks for their letters and sympathy. You, ladies, believe in God and in my inspiration and that I have really saved the nation great troubles and great expense, to-wit: Of another war. Last spring Gen. Garfield had the republican party in a frightful condition and it was getting worse every day. To-day everybody of sense is satisfied with Gen. Arthur's administration, and the country is happy and prosperous. The only good has come from Gen. Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that the inspiration came from Deity. He has repeatedly confirmed my act since July 2, therefore let all persons acquiese in the expressed will of Deity. I am God's man in this matter just as truly as the despised Galilean was God's man. He will get even with the American people. If a

HAIR OF MY HEAD IS HARMED

God will vindicate me even if the nation rolls in blood. My physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed in any event until July. I may die a dozen times before then; so I shall have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hanged, so far as physical death is concerned, than to die from painful illness or meet with railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am sentenced to be hung and therefore give myself no thought on that, but I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant.

[Signed.) CHAS. J. GUITEAU,

UNITED STATES JAIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1882.

Mrs. Scoville Prostrated.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Scoville is completely prostrated by the verdict against Guiteau. All along she has been the only one who had any sympathy for the assassin and her sympathy has led her to indulge in the delusive hope of his acquittal, and she still entertains the idea that a new trial, or some other legal technicality may change the result, and has not entirely given up the hope of saving her miserable brother's life.

No Interest in the Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Inquiry was made to-day of Mr. Rudolph, brother of Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield as to how the late president's widow received the news of Guiteau's conviction. He answered that he has been at Mrs. Garfield's house almost every day during the trial and he never heard the subject mentioned. Mrs. Garfield has taken no interest in the trial from the first.

What Scoville Thinks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Scoville says that Judge Cox in his charge did not base it upon all the evidence, and the jury during the trial read newspapers and had conversation with outside people. Should the motion for a new trial be denied an appeal will be taken to the court in banc in April.

Referring to the verdict, Scoville said that after hearing Judge Cox's charge, he was not surprised the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He refrained, however, from passing a criticism upon Judge Cox's charge further than to say he had not been accustomed to hear a judge address the jury as Judge Cox did, but simply submit the written instructions, and this, too, upon the law bearing upon the case, and not upon the evidence.

Judge Cox, Mr. Scoville thought, did not review the entire evidence given in the case, but only a portion of it. Guiteau is said by some to have appeared the coolest person in the room at the time the verdict was given, but Scoville believes when the excitement attending the trial is over—the excitement which Scoville thinks has sustained Guiteau all the way throughout—he will become a raving maniac. Scoville does not talk to-night like a man who thinks his labor in that matter is at an end. There are good grounds, he says, for a new trial, and he proposes to show this from the record of the trial when the popular feeling against Guiteau has died away.

Ladies Christian Union.

All the ladies of the union are urgently requested to come to the reading-room Thursday afternoon to sew. Several new families are in very needy circumstances and require prompt relief. Contributions in clothing or money earnestly solicited.

DIVISION BOOM.

The President Receives the North Dakota Delegation Which is Accompanied by Delegate Pettigrew.

The Outlook for Division Extremely Bright—The House Sub-Committee Reports Favorably.

California Visited by a Genuine Earthquake—A Heavy Shower Precedes the Shock.

The Employes, Officers and Managers of the Hudson River Road Guilty of Criminal Carelessness.

A La Crosse Woman Gets Near the Fire, Falls Asleep and is Burned Nearly to Death.

More "Sugar" Necessary.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The delegation arrived Thursday night and met the house sub-committee Saturday. They agreed unanimously after hearing the delegation to report favorably to the committee. The delegation called on Senator Windom and McMillen to-day. Walsh, Lounsberry, Mead and McConnell were appointed a committee to meet the house committee to-morrow. Friday next is the day appointed for meeting with the senate committee. The delegation met to-night and assessed the several counties in North Dakota for the purpose of paying the expenses of the legislation. Fargo was assessed $1,000, Grand Forks $600. Bismarck $400, Jamestown $300 and Mandan $200. This fund is absolutely necessary. The delegates have telegraphed as above.

ADDRESS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Dakota delegation were received by the sub-committee of the committee on territories yesterday at 12 o'clock. Frank J. Mead, W. F. Ball and C. A. Lounsberry were chosen by the delegation to present the facts and arguments favoring division. The committee gave them a two hours' hearing, and seemed favorably impressed. After the hearing closed the subcommittee had a brief session, and unanimously agreed to report the bill favorably to the full committee.

The Programme.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The delegation met the house committee on territories again today, and the outlook is very encouraging. Delegate Pettigrew will join the delegation to-morrow to wait on the president. The senate committee will be interviewed Friday, and the house committee on Saturday. The delegation is in good spirits, and very sanguine of success.

The Divisionists.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The president received the Dakota delegation to day. Delegate Pettigrew accompanied the body, and a warm reception was given. The bill has been reported to the committee favorably, and everything looks booming for North Dakota. All the talk in Washington now is North Dakota. The senate committee will be met Friday and Saturday. The strictest harmony prevails.

Too Much Clothing.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

LA CROSSE, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Wm. McConnell, after preparing breakfast for her family, sat down in an easy chair near the fire. It is supposed she fell asleep, and getting too near the blaze her clothing caught fire. Her screams brought her daughter to her assistance, who vainly endeavored to tear the unfortunate woman's clothing off. Nothing could be done, however, to prevent her being so terribly burned that her death is expected hourly.

Criminally Responsible.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The coroner's jury finds a verdict that the employes of the colliding trains at Spuyten Duyville, and the officers and managers of the Hudson River railroad are criminally responsible.

Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—An unusually severe earthquake was experienced at Centerville this evening, causing a great excitement among the resident. A very heavy shower preceded the shock.

The Scandinavians who arrived Tuesday night entered land about fifteen miles north of Bismarck, in the Beautiful Painted Woods district.

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WAR ON THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The efforts recently made, no doubt in the interest of other Pacific lines, to oust the North Pacific railroad of its land grant and thus delay, perhaps, the early completion of this great trans-continental iron highway, are meeting with poor success. The secretary of the interior and the commissioner of general land office have just submitted their reports called for by congress, and the documents are regarded as favorable to the company. This attempt to cripple one of the greatest enterprises of the age is attracting much attention, and the soundest lawyers in the country are of the opinion that the government can not refuse to issue patents to the lands in question. A Boston correspondent of the New York World asked ex-Attorney General Devens, the other day, his opinion regarding the land grants. Gen Devens illustrated the question as follows:

In relation to all of these time grants, my opinion is this: When a company receives a grant of land on condition of completing the road or a stipulated portion of it in a given time, if at the expiration of that time the road is not finished according to stipulation, then congress has the right to step in and recall its grants; but if it does not do this and permits the company to go on and complete the road, it has no redress and the grant is confirmed as much as if the road had been completed in the required time. "It is just as if," continued the judge with a smile, "I should sell you a lot on the stipulation that you should put up a blacksmith shop on it within a year. At the end of the year, if no blacksmith shop has been built, I have the right to occupy the land and turn you out; but if I don't do it and allow you to remain and build your shop the next year, then I am estopped from troubling you. This has always been my opinion, and I believe it is correct in law and in strict accordance with repeated decisions of the supreme court of the United States.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

Our Montana contemporaries are manifesting interest sufficient in our struggle for admission as a state into the Union to take a hand in the discussion. The Butte Inter-Mountain has been giving Congressman Springer, of Illinois, a few raps on the knuckles because of the position he assumed in an interview with a press correspondent on the admission of territories to statehood. The conversation between this democratic statesman and the correspondent arose from the present application of Dakota, and then took on the shape of a general discussion of the subject. The Illinois member avowed himself dead set against maturing any of these inchoate states. He favored deferring action until the western country is developed, the permanency of its natural resources established, and the probable destiny of its population made apparent. He cites the instance of Nevada for this caution which is merely a a pocket borough to California; and also Colorado, whose boundaries, he says congress made too extensive. This is partly sense and partly nonsense, the latter quality preponderating. We fully admit the folly of admitting to the Union a defined area of sage-brush wit a few thousand inhabitants, and the soil so droughty that it cannot support a greatly increased population. The act admitting that state was produced by political finesse, and the democrats naturally feel sore over the successful strategy.

But there is neither wisdom nor justice in holding a million of American citizens in tutelage, and depriving them of the rights of freemen through the political rivalry of parties. Whether the population of a territory is republican or democratic is not to be considered when application is made for statehood. If its boundaries are well defined, its population sufficient in numbers (and law-abiding in their habits) and the constitution it offers republican in form, we can see no responsible objection to its admission, and statehood ought to be conferred.

Mr. Springer says he should oppose the admission of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, notwithstanding they would send democratic delegations to Washington, just as heartily as if they would make republican states. This shows his desire to act fair (if it is safe to believe all we hear), but it does not prove his correct judgment. Utah is an exception to her sister territories. A foreign-born potentate rules there, the people are mostly disloyal, and the sanctification of lust as a divine ordinance are reasons sufficient for withholding the sovereign attributes of statehood from that community. But when the other two territories named acquire population enough and prove they have natural resources to support them. Mr. Springer would no more be justified in opposing their admission than he would in voting against supplies for the navy.

Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?

is Hamlet's oft repeated inquiry. The inhabitants of territories are ready to respond in a manner that they are unwilling. Deprived of the inherited right of selecting their own officers, without a voice in the national government, and their laws subject to the revision of congress, it is quite natural that they should claim statehood when the requirements can be complied with, and congress is guilty of a gross injustice in refusing admission on merely factious grounds.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Henry Gannett, the geographer of the census, gives some very interesting facts showing the approximate areas of the several states and territories. It is probably well known that Texas, with its area of 262,290 square miles, is the largest of the states, and that Rhode Island, with its 1,085 square miles is the smallest, although it has two United States senators the same as Texas.

It is not perhaps so well known that Nye county, Nevada, is the largest county in the United States, covering 24,000 square miles; or that San Bernardino, California, with 23,000 miles, is the next largest, or that California has four other counties each of them as large as Massachusetts, three that are each larger than Connecticut and fifteen others that are each larger than Delaware; or that Sioux, Nebraska, contains 21,070 square miles. Oregon also has several large counties, Grant, Umatilla and Lake, containing 17,500, 14,260 and 12,000 square miles. Presidio, with 12,500 miles, is the largest county in Texas. The smallest county in the United States is New York, state of New York, and it has the largest population. It has only an area of 20 square miles, while Philadelphia county has an area of 130, and is the largest county in Pennsylvania.

In order of size the several states rank as follows: The figures showing the square miles:

Texas	262,290	Mississippi	46,540
California	155,980	Louisiana	45,420
Nevada	109,740	Pennsylvania	44,985
Colorado	103,645	Tennessee	41,750
Oregon	94,560	Ohio	40,760
Kansas	81,700	Virginia	40,125
Minnesota	79,305	Kentucky	40,000
Nebraska	76,185	Indiana	35,910
Missouri	68,735	South Carolina	30,170
Georgia	63,980	Maine	29,895
Michigan	57,430	West Virginia	24,045
Illinois	56,000	Maryland	9,860
Iowa	55,475	Vermont	9,135
Wisconsin	54,450	New Hampshire	9,005
Florida	54,240	Massachusetts	8,040
Arkansas	53,045	New Jersey	7,455
Alabama	50,722	Connecticut	4,845
North Carolina	48,580	Delaware	2,965
New York	47,620	Rhode Island	1,085

The largest of the territories is Dakota, with 146,700 square miles, and the largest county in any of the territories is Custer county, Montana, with 36,500 square miles.

The statistics of water surface—lakes, ponds, bays and rivers—in the several states and territories, present in startling figures the extreme aridity of New Mexico and Arizona, with only 120 and 100 square miles of water respectively, and the marked contrary characteristics of Florida, with 4,440; Minnesota, 4,160, North Carolina, 3,670, and Maine 3,145 miles of river, lake and inlet area.

The total water surface of this remarkable country—states, territories, and last, but not least, the District of Columbia—is given at 55,600 square miles, and the gross area, land and water, 3,025,600 square miles, inhabited by sixteen persons and a fraction to each mile.

THE St. Paul Dispatch says the news from Siberia wears an unpromising look. A dispatch from the American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg to the state department announces that a telegram from Irkutsk has brought the advices from Yakutsk down to the 17th ult. At that comparatively recent date, a short four weeks ago, nothing was known in the east Siberian towns regarding the whereabouts of the crews from the Jeannette. Not a name had been added to the original list of the saved. The roll of the rescued explorers still comprised only the eleven men who reached the shore in a whale boat on September 25, and the two seamen of De Long's party, who made their way to Bolonenga in the first cutter on October 29, thirteen in all out of thirty-three. Of these, Lieut. Danenhurer, third officer of the Jeannette and five seamen of the whale boat crew arrived in Yakutsk on the 17th of December. That at least counts for something. The winter journey up the Lena valley is a severe trial of hardiness, and we rejoice to learn that a round half dozen of the shipwrecked sailors have passed the test in safety. Engineer Melville, with four men of the whale-boat crew and the two seamen of the first cutter's crew, were en route from Bolonenga at the date of the dispatch, and before this have probably rejoined the Danenhauer party at Yakutsk. But at the date of the last report, Lieut. De Long, Dr. Ambler, Mr. Collins, the special correspondent, and nine of the crew of the first cutter were still left in the Lena delta, and not a word had been heard in regard to Lieut. Chipp, Capt Dunbar and the six seamen of the second cutter crew since the three boats from the Jeannette parted company in the storm and fog off the Siberian coast last September.

THE Mandan Pioneer of the 20th inst. says: "The Bismarck Tribune evidently excelled itself in its special edition of the Yellowstone Park region, issued on Tuesday last. No more elaborate or comprehensive description has ever appeared, and the handsome illustration is particularly excellent, and artistically conceived. Such efforts are sure of liberal reward in the way of fostering emigration to this section of the country, and the liberal endorsement they receive at the hands of our wide awake merchants and citizens, argues well for the future commercial importance of our city.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian objects to the actions of the people of North Dakota in favoring the admission of the southern half of the territory as South Dakota; it simply wants the name Dakota It is not likely that any fight will be made as to the name of the southern half. The people of the north half want to remain as a territory under the name of North Dakota, and the inhabitants of the cow counties can have any name they choose.

The Mullan Tunnel.

[Helena Herald.]

The Mullan is the first tunnel ever attempted to be run through the Rocky mountain range.

It is estimated that the tunnel complete will cost $350,000.

Wood, water, and everything that nature can furnish are found at points the most convenient for use in connection with the great work.

The line of contact with the granite and lime formation runs within 100 feet of the tunnel mouth.

The supreme court of Montana adjourned in honor of the commencement of the work of making a passage through the range for a highway for the nations.

The Rocky Mountain division of the North Pacific railroad, of which Col. J. T. Dodge is engineer, covers the country lying between the Yellowstone and the Coal Basin at the west end of the tunnel and is 145 miles long

The tunnel will at its deepest point pass 363 feet below the surface. It is sixteen feet wide and twenty feet high, with an eight foot arch The most accurate measurement thus far made gives a total length of 3,850 feet or 110 feet less than three-fourths of a mile.

One of the finest views obtainable anywhere will be that which will present itself to travelers from the west when they reach the mountain side within a few hundred yards after emerging from the east end of the tunnel. Here the Ten Mile, Prickly Pear and portions of the great Missouri valleys, with their accompaniment of mountain scenery, will be spread out in one grand panorama. Once seen, the splendid spectacle will never be forgotten.

The tunnel will be illuminated both by day and night with electric light.

The contract provides that the tunnel shall be driven at the rate of five feet per day, and that the entire work shall be completed on or before June 1st, 1883.

The grade rises at the east end at the rate of 105 feet to the mile, so that when completed the west end of the tunnel will be seventy-five feet higher than the east end. It is thought that when the tunnel shall be completed, a person standing at the east end will be able to see through the mountain and into the sky above the tops of the adjacent ranges, while one looking from the west end will, of course, only see the steep side of the mountain across Railroad Gulch.

If stars can be seen at noonday from the bottom of a deep well, it seems probable that a look through the Mullan tunnel from the east end will present a dazzling view of at least a small portion of those brilliant stars which have heretofore twinkled in vain for the dwellers on this side of our globe. With even its obtuse angle, what a grand telescope the Mullan tunnel would make if it were fixed upon an immense pivot, so that its range could be extended and a wider field secured!

HELENA, M. T., has determined to have an artesian well. The machinery for the bore has been ordered.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

L. A. FORD, a Chicago grocer, was fined $25 Tuesday for selling butterine.

GLENDIVE, M. T., one year old, received 85,753,998 tons of freight in 1881, and forwarded 40,498,859 tons.

JOHN H. HICKE, assistant in the library of congress, has been arrested on charge of purloining money from letters addressed to parties in the capitol.

IT is said that a number of Philadelphia capitalists purchased the steamship Vaderland with the idea of making experiments in transporting petroleum in bulk.

SIXTEEN cane fields on a plantation in Louisiana burned, and the police have arrested sixty-nine persons of the worst character belonging to the society of desperadoes called "Nanigoes."

MALRA'S ROMERO will leave the city of Mexico for the United States Sunday. It is supposed he has been trusted with a special mission with reference to the dispute between Mexico and Gualamala.

OUR North Dakota division delegation reached Washington on the 12th inst., and the special telegram to the Pioneer Press makes the strange announcement that they favor division of the territory.

BOSS KEYES, of Wisconsin, is now a free man. He has got free of his wife and also the Madison postoffice. He can now put in his time in redistricting his state to place political majorities where they will do the most good. He ought to be happy now.

THE Marion Sentinel is the name of the latest newspaper venture in Dakota. It is located in Marion, Turner county, and made its appearance January 13th inst. Judging from its appearance it will make its disappearance some time during the dog days of the present year.

YANKTON has been unable to stand the pressure and has consented to send a delegation to Washington, but whether to urge or prevent the division and admission of Dakota is not known by the historian of this paragraph. The delegation will take its departure on the 25th inst.

ABOUT three-quarters of the thirty-six members of the Utah territorial legislature practice polygamy. The voters of Utah evidently place a high estimate upon those physical qualities in which, according to the lamented John Randolph, of Roanoke, the he-goat is man's equal and the wild ass his superior.

IT is a well known and ancient fact that the Dutch captured Holland, but it is not so widely known that the Germans have got Prince Bismarck on the hip, yet it is a fact all the same, and the old man of iron is as mad as a wet hen because it is so. The republican tendencies in Prussia are destroying the old man's power.

THE following are the names of the division and admission delegation from the Black Hills to Washington. The list represents a good deal of brains: Judge Moody, Judge Corson, Judge Haydon, Judge Dudley, Seth Bullock, A. S. Stewart, J. C. Ryan, D. A. McPherson, J. P. Belding, A. W. Hastie, Dr. Dyer, Porter Warner, H. Franklin, Barney Caulfield and C. F. Tracy.

PROVIDENCE is smiling on Southern Dakota this season. But last year that section of our prosperous territory was resting under a frown. Small-pox and other fatal scourges ravaged her settlements; the spring freshets in the Missouri flooded her broad acres, and following these calamities a shower of toads descended upon the country. Now, however, when alarming epidemics are raging over the land, Southern Dakota is exempt from all fatal maladies.

IT is now claimed that Gov. Ordway and Delegate Pettigrew are relatives. A clerk in one of the departments at Washington is responsible for this new relation between the distinguished beligerents. The delegate came from New Hampshire, and belongs to the same family of Bean's that Mrs. Ordway does. Hence, the political quarrel between the governor and the delegate is only a little family muss and will soon be healed.

The Glendive Times of the 19th, says: "Morris Cain starts to-morrow for Washington, being summoned as a witness for the prosecution of the Star Routers. Cain was the first man to drive from Bismarck to Fort Keogh, and was promised $500 to accomplish the trip and was given $50. He was sixteen days out, five days behind time. An expidition was sent from Bismarck to find him. Cain was also one of the men detailed to bury Custer. He was with Reno and received an honorable discharge."

GRAND FORKS, our sister city down on the wheat belt, embraces in its population a libel on humanity, named Frank M. Allen, who tumbles deep into his cups whenever the opportunity presents itself and then repairs to his home and whips his aged mother. The Herald of that town is exercised as to what to do in the premises, and concludes that the retail liquor dealers should be punished for Allen's acts. There is about as much consistency in this conclusion as there would be in a verdict condemning the mother for giving birth to such a thing as the offspring in question. A public whipping post is the medicine Allen, the breathing bundle of moral deformity, needs.

THE Butte Inter Mountain of the 13th inst., says a party of engineers of the C. P. survey was lost on Bow river more than three months ago. The party was provisioned for only five weeks and their absence occasioned some alarm about Macleod. Bob Steele was out hunting for them without success. The other day an Indian reported at Macleod that the missing surveyors had been found on Red Deer river; that their horses had nearly all died, their provisions had given out long ago, and the party was in a bad fix generally. Eph. Woolsey, of Benton, was in the party.

JUDGE Cox, of Minnesota, is now receiving copious potions of the medicine that he has been administering to the unfortunates who have been arraigned in his court during the past few years. Judging from the evidence which is being introduced in great abundance it would appear to a man unaccustomed to the wicked ways of Minnesota life that the distinguished defendant got in his cups, got drunk, drunker than a boiled owl, during the day upon which he donned the ermine, and that he maintained that condition in a more less subdued form until brought recently before the bar for trial.

MONTANA is entitled to a red ribbon as the pioneer territory in the work of temperance reform. On the 9th inst., the governor, on the strength of a petition signed by Judge Knowles and the district attorney, six of the jurors that tried the case—the only jurors now living in the territory—Dr. A. H. Mitchell, the present warden of the prison, two of the ex-wardens and nearly 200 citizens of Deer Lodge county, pardoned John John Collins, who had been convicted of hanging a Chinaman, as an act of patriotism, on the 4th of July, 1873, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The crime was committed by Collins while drunk, and the pardon was granted on the condition that he would forever hereafter abstain from intoxicating liquors. Of course, he swore off—who wouldn't under similar circumstances?

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD has now got a scheme in course of incubation by which he expects to render the untutored red man as gentle and as polished as a Vassar school girl. This scheme, which is incorporated in a bill recently submitted by the president to congress provides, among other things too numerous to mention here, for the appointment of a commission of three members to be known as a commission on Indian civilization, and for secretary and interpreters to the commission. The bill also provides that the commission, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, shall visit such tribes as the president may designate and authorize them, after obtaining information to enlighten their judgment and understanding in the premises, to enter into an agreement with the Indians, with their free consents for the reduction of reservations in cases where the commission shall deem such reductions advisable.

THE Chinese may be deficient in civilization—the kind that we Americans boast—but they lay a long ways over us in curing the he evil of all the evils a young man is subject to while attending college: falling in love. A young man spending his golden opportunities, and his father's money, in making love to some silly girl while he should be studying, deserves the severest punishment. Our celestial neighbors on the other side of the earth regard a young man who is guilty of such an act as absolutely n. g., and they have devised a plan to discourage it so far, at least, as their boys are concerned. One of the young heathen students at New Haven recently expressed a tender passion for a Connecticut girl. His government called him home and ended said passion by cutting off his head. But this plan could hardly be recognized by our government, because it would convert our continent into a vast cemetery, fattened by the "flower of the land." The remedy would be worse than the evil.

The Mouse River Region.

The Mouse river country is coming to the front just now with long and rapid strides. The associated press, announcing the return of ex-Mayor Hackett's expedition from there some time ago, has had the effect of awakening much interest in that new land, judging from the number of letters recently received in Bismarck, addressed to Mr. Hackett. These letters were posted in many widely separated states, all asking for fuller information about the Mouse river district. Some of the writers are merchants who desire to ship stocks of goods there, and one evidently is a frontiersman, as he said he was anxious to get beyond the racket of railroads.

As there seems to be an anxiety, especially among the eastern readers of the TRIBUNE, to gain information about this latest discovered agricultural belt, the TRIBUNE will state for their benefit that this new center of attraction is located about eighty-five miles due north from Bismarck; that it is abundantly watered by clear and rapid streams, with heavy timber-fringed banks, sporting large growths of oak, ash and many other varieties of hard and soft woods. The fertility of the soil is said to be only equaled by its great depth. The prospects now are that a large colony will occupy the broad acres of Mouse river before the snows of another winter waltz through the air.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city. 23-29

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Election of a Board of Directors and the Complete organization of the Enterprise.

Over Forty Members Plank Down Their Entrance Fee and Take the Secretary's Receipt.

Progress of the Enterprise.

There never has been inaugurated in the city of Bismarck an enterprise receiving such universal encouragement as the new Chamber of Commerce. Only a week ago last night the first meeting was held, but it was evident at that time, from the harmony which existed, that the movement would receive cordial support and become a permanent and solid institution. During the week Secretary Ray and Treasurer Weaver were beset on all sides with live business men, anxious to join the enterprise, giving not only their moral support, but a liberal allowance of cash to add solidity to the scheme. They realize that no institution could be organized that will tend to advertise and administer to the needs of Bismarck as much as a well organized and well supported Chamber of Commerce. The following names have been received to date:

LIST OF MEMBERS:

J. W. Raymond, banker.
Geo. H. Fairchild, banker.
W. B. Watson, merchant.
W. A. Bentley, physician.
J. A. Rea, register, United State land office.
W. C. Snodgrass, contractor.
C. S. Weaver, lumber dealer.
C. R. Williams, liquor dealer.
Alex McKenzie, sheriff of Burleigh county.
Robert Macnider, merchant.
R. R. Marsh, proprietor Merchants hotel.
Joseph Hare, city magistrate.
John Whalen, crockery and glassware.
Sig Hanauer, clothier.
J. H. Marshall, boots and shoes.
O. S. Goff, photographer.
F. J. Call, lumber and real estate.
J. K. Wetherby, attorney.
John P. Dunn, druggist.
John Davidson, agent North Pacific railroad.
Wm. Harmon, merchant and stock raiser.
J. S. Veeder, druggist.
O. H. Beal, hardware.
M. H. Jewell, publisher.
H. H. Day, Jeweler.
John E. Carland, attorney.
John A. McLean, merchant.
R. B. Mason, manufacturer.
H. R. Porter, physician.
J. F. Wallace, farmer.
Geo. P. Flannery, attorney.
Asa Fisher, wholesale liquor dealer.
E. M. Fuller, greenhouses.
John Yegan, city bakery.
D. I. Bailey, hardware.
Ernest L. Strauss, jeweler.
J. G. Malloy, proprietor Western house.
John Ludewig, clothier.
C. A. Lounsberry, editor.
F. W. McKinney, banker.
Charles Kupitz, grocer.
W. B. Bell, banker.
F. C. Hollenback, contractor.
J. A Baker, manufacturer.
Austin Logan, grocer.
W. A. Hollenback, druggist.
Frank Donnelly county commissioner.
Wm. S. Bennett, real estate.
Wm. D. Smith, furniture.
E. N. Corey, probate judge.
Geo. Peoples, hardware.
Valentine Schreck, coroner.
H. P. Bogue, alderman.
Dan Eisenberg, merchant.
Justus Bragg, merchant.
C. W. Thompson, coal dealer.
S. H. Emerson, hotel proprietor.

Several of the above were absent from the city or detained from attending the meeting last night, or account of other pressing business, and therefore do not appear as charter members.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

At 8 o'clock the chamber was fairly filled with the leading business men of the city, who proceeded immediately to pay the first assessment of $5 on their annual membership fee of $10. After all those present had paid such money to the secretary, President J. W Raymond called the meeting to order and the secretary called the roll, to which the following answered: J. W. Raymond, W. B. Watson, W. A. Bentley, J. A. Rea, C. S. Weaver, W. C Snodgrass, R. B. Mason, J. A. Baker, E. N. Corey, C. R. Williams, D I Bailey, John A. McLean, Alex. McKenzie, Asa Fisher, H. R. Porter, Wm. Harmon, H. H. Day, John Davidson, J. S. Veeder, J. K. Wetherby, F. W. McKinsy, Jos. Hare, John Whalen, E. M. Fuller, John Yegan, O. H. Beal, Sig. Hanauer, J. H. Marshall, Frank Donnelly, John Ludewig, Chas Thompson, W. D. Smith, Valentine Schreck, Wm. Glitschka, M. H. Jewell and O. S. Goff. Subsequently R. R. Marsh, E. L. Strauss, F. J. Wallace and Geo. H. Fairchild came in, but were too late for roll call.

The above gentlemen having paid their assessment, and thereby become charter members, the secretary proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly approved.

The president then stated that the committee chosen at the last meeting to frame constitution and by-laws for the adoption of the chamber had met and drafted constitution and by-laws, similar to those governing the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

The secretary then read the entire report which was adopted with slight modifications and amendments.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

It was then moved and decided that the chamber proceed to elect a board of fifteen members, to act in conjunction with the seven ex-officio officers, viz.: President, three vice-presidents, secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Joseph Hare and F. W. McKinney were appointed tellers and Chas. Thompson and J. S. Veeder clerks.

The ballots were then cast, each charter member voting for fifteen members, on one ballot, the fifteen gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected.

The canvass showed the following result: Wm. Harmon 31; Alex. McKenzie 28; J. H. Marshall 27; John Davidson 26; O. S. Goff 26; John Whalen 25; F. J. Call 23; C. R. Williams 23; Robert Macnider 23; H. R. Porter 23; Jos. Hare 22; John E. Carland 21; J. K. Wetherby 21; R. R. Marsh 19; W. B. Bell and Asa Fisher tied on fifteen, but the draw from the clerk's hat decided the vote in favor of W. B. Bell.

The chamber at large then adjourned and the secretary called the roll of directors.

It being late, a motion was made to adjourn till Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, which was unanimously carried.

At this meeting the various committees will be chosen, and much other important business transacted.

Fargo's Disreputable Game.

The present occupation of the good people of Fargo seems to be to maligne Bismarck. Every traveling man who has reached this city during the past month tells the same story of the efforts put forth by our neighbors in that rural village to prevent them from visiting us. They have been doing their work well, and have succeeded to a considerable extent. Their mode of procedure is to betray a sweet and charming solicitude for the welfare of their subject. They wouldn't for all the world and all that's in it see him experience any adverse fortune. Their mock solicitude is accepted as genuine by the unsophisticated element of the traveling community; and as soon as the fact is recognized they begin to offer him advice, and perhaps kiss him for his mother. Among other things they warn him against the "wicked city of Bismarck." The small-pox and other epidemics, these honorable men assure him "'pon honor," is raging there to such an extent as to necessitate the closing of the schools, theatres and other public places, when they know there has not been a case of small-pox in Bismarck for the past month. This has the effect to turn back the verdant portion of the commercial travelers. Some of our more generous citizens are inclined to attribute this attitude of the honorable inhabitants of Fargo to pure and Christian motives. They regard them as all "honorable men" down there; therefore are slow to accept the truth in its rightful construction, and argue that the aggregation of the souls of a million men who would wilfully resort to pusillanimous tricks of such a character, would rattle in a gnat's bladder. There are others, however, who believe that ten million souls like those living in the bosoms of our Fargo friends, would not even rattle in a gnat's bladder.

The Fate of Indian Ring Men.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the men who during the past ten years made a fortune by their connection with Indian rings in this portion of the northwest frontier, have all came to grief, financially speaking. It would appear that the red man's Nemesis controlled their later transactions. Every speculation they attempted resulted to their pecuniary loss, until almost the last mother's son of them is now a financial wreck. The Black Hills are full of the victims of this strange fatality. The men who were engaged in the Teton-Sioux steal have all been reduced to the extremest straits. Some of these are still reveling in poverty, and with their budge bemaddled mental faculties are apt to hold their present positions until Gabriel blows his horn as a signal for their tramp over the range.

Nothing to Prevent It.

There is probably not a city in the great northwest possessing advantages calculated to produce a healthy commercial growth equal to Bismarck. Located in an agricultural region rich as the richest in fertility of soil, with an exhilerating, health giving climate; and at the junction of the greatest navigable water course and continental railroad line in the world, what is there to prevent Bismarck from becoming the metropolis of the new northwest? Nothing.

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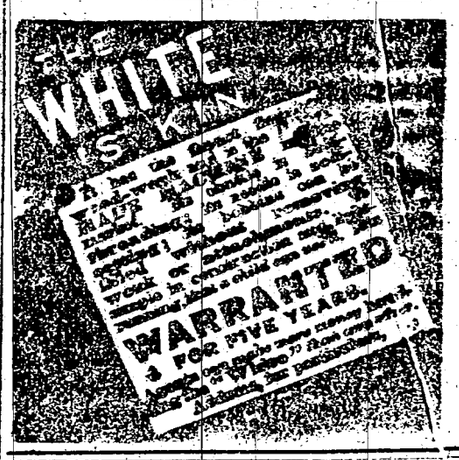

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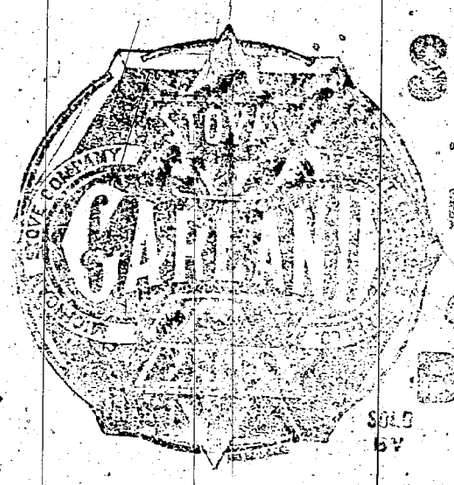

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Write-ups in Brevier type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

A WISE AND JUST VERDICT.

The verdict in the Guiteau case is a death blow to the insanity dodge, even under the new plea of "inspired" crime set up by that fated wretch. The law abiding people of this country have become disgusted with the insanity plea, so successfully maintained in murder trials during the last twenty years. They have discovered that men become conveniently crazy for the sole purpose of murdering a personal enemy and then set up a defense of transitory, momentary, or some other kind of insanity, and escape the penalty of their crimes. This practice has come to an end in the Guiteau trial. The jury in that case knew that this incarnation of diabolism could not be held irresponsible for his deed; they knew that the American people would not tolerate such a verdict; they knew that everything must have an end, and therefore put an end to the maudline plea so successfully made since Gen. Sickles murdered Key in Washington. He is the father of the "dodge," and we are blessed that he has been saved to witness the death of his bastard plea. Guiteau overplayed his part. The defense was based on the assumption that the assassin was the victim of an overmastering delusion. He himself called it an "inspiration." That is, he claimed he was inspired by God to kill President Garfield. Had this been admitted by the jury, and upon it the wretch had escaped hanging, men in public life would have been placed in great danger from disappointment, and revengful political office seeking scoundrels. But passing this by, how far was the "inspiration" theory, which is another name for the "insanity defense," entitled to consideration? Was not the notoriously hypocritical life and lying habits that this assassin has indulged in for more than half an ordinary lifetime, sufficient to cause the rejections of the claim? He has been a lying dead-beat and sponger for years, lying and defrauding at every opportunity, a shyster of the lowest type, a robber of boarding house women, a nuisance to churches, a scoundrel in his treatment of his wife, and altogether one of the most debased and infamous of all creatures in human form. It is clear that no word which this monster of fraud and infamy uttered was entitled to one particle of credit. His cant about "inspiration."—a phrase he never used until he was brought to trial—his appeals to President Arthur to save him, and his flap-doodle speeches, closely analyzed, all point with certainty to the conclusion that he was playing a part. The extraordinary spectacle has been presented of a murderer trying to prove himself insane, arguing before court and jury to prove it, and evincing disappointment and rage as witness after witness bore testimony to his accountability. "Inspiration" and "delusion" did not stand against the single fact that this bloody scoundrel made preparation for the murder with utmost deliberation. He bought a pistol and practiced shooting with the industry of a duelist for six weeks, to acquire skill. He had a motive sufficient to kindle the spirit of revenge when his claim for a consulate was denied, and he was shown the door at the White House. He wrote a religious pamphlet, and cooly calculated on an immense sale on account of the notoriety he would gain from killing President Garfield. Then he watched his chance, and on one or two occasions refrained from perpetrating the murder because Mrs. Garfield was close be, or some other cause. And when he had finally dogged the president till he got his nerve up to the shooting point, he planned for an escape by engaging a hackman to take him away, and anticipating a miscarriage of this plan had the precaution to make an effort to secure a sufficient guard to the jail. All these facts and many more which will suggest themselves to every reader show a mind singularly alert, adapted to the most heineous villainy, and endowed with a most extraordinary, systematic persistence. Having learned from the newspapers that Garfield would leave for Long Branch at a given hour, he was promptly there, and walked up and down the railway platform, working himself up to the murdering point. Weave all these facts together, and where is the shadow of insanity? Judged by an infallible standard, he has not, indeed, a balanced mind, nor has any deliberate criminal; but his mental infirmity, that which naturally attends the immorality and scoundrelism of a lifetime, is of a kind that should be discouraged by hanging. A great crime, deliberately perpetrated, is not evidence of insanity, but of purposeful wickedness; and while insanity may not be punished, depravity, when it blossoms into crime, must not obtain the immunity it blasphemously claims under pretence of divine inspiration, and in Guiteau's case, we are glad to say, it did not.

THEY WANT JEFF TO EXPLAIN

It looks very much now as if the old man of destiny, the ex-president of the southern confederacy, was not going to die in peace. The romance of the lost cause is wearing off and the southern people, especially the bankers and the monied men of the south who furnished the last installment of $2,500,000 to prosecute the war just before the fall of Richmond, and which was moved south with Jeff Davis on his flight, now want to know what has become of that money. One account says the specie followed or preceded the head of the civil government of the confederacy to the south about the time Mr. Davis went in that direction. Col. Paul, an eminent artillery officer of the confederacy, and now a prominant lawyer of Richmond, a man of high character, says that he inspected the specie before its removal from Richmond and after it had been loaded ready for transportation. He further says that there was a car-load of it. As he only saw it boxed ready for shipment he could, of course, give no information as to the amount in dollars and cents. Gen Bauregard, however, was in immediate command at Greensboro while the president was there, and doubtless had an opportunity of knowing more accurately the amount of money with the president than anyone else except the president's immediate political family. He said that he was convinced that the president had $2,500,000 in specie at Greensboro. After Mr. Davis left Charlotte and moved south, a confederate officer states that while standing near a bridge crossing in a small creek a man rode up and inspected it. He said that he was in charge of the president's money train and wanted to see whether the bridge was safe or not. The man in charge told the officer that he had twenty wagon loads of specie in the train. This would be in perfect harmony with Col. Paul's statement that there was a car load when it left Richmond, and with Gen. Beauregard's that there was $2,500,000 at Greensboro.

Mr. Davis haf never given any satisfactory account of this money, and what is strange the southern people have never held him to an account for it. The $39,000 he left at Greensboro the soldiers received. Maj. Moses, an attorney now living in Atlanta, has accounted for $20,000 more. A short time before the evacuation of Richmond the bankers of that city placed in Mr. Davis' hands $360,000 in specie for the defense of the city. There was never any service rendered for this money, but when Richmond was evacuated it was transported south with the specie belonging to the confederacy. A committee of Richmond bankers was sent to recover it at Washington, Ga. They succeeded in getting between $110,000 and $120,000, but while transporting it home it was captured by Gen. Wilson's cavalry and turned into the United States treasury. It is now there and in litigation. The Richmond bankers are suing for its recovery, and it has never yet been decided to whom it belongs. Say $120,000 of it is there and $39,000 in the military chest left at Greensboro for the army, and $50,000 accounted for by Maj. Moses. This would make $179,000 out of the $2,500,000 which Gen. Beauregard and other good authorities estimate was on hand.

Another account says the amount with which they started southward was about $600,000 and that most of it was paid out to soldiers on the way and the remainder was turned over to John H. Reagan, acting secretary, of the treasury at Abberville, South Carolina.

It is somewhat strange that nearly a score of years have been allowed to pass before this question was brought up.

THE LAND GRANT WAR.

The scheme to rob the North Pacific of its land grants is assuming a much different shape than the aiders and abetters of the undertaking anticipated, and from present indications the manipulators of the rival Pacific railroads, who, it has been shown beyond question were at the bottom of the outrage on the North Pacific, will be forced to call a halt in the war in self defense. The progress of the fight is strengthening the claims of the North Pacific company to its land grants and undermining the claims of the other trans-continental lines to their respective land grants. Whatever may be the solid merits of the North Pacific land question, it is certain that some doubts which are in favor of that corporation do not exist with reference to other corporations that have not fulfilled the conditions upon which lands were granted them. In the case of the North Pacific grant there was a clause providing that congress, in the event of the corporation failing to construct the road within the specified time, should take such measures as were necessary to insure its speedy completion. Congress having failed to undertake any such measures, it is claimed that the title to the lands still rests in the corporation, and that congress has no right to declare them forfeited, inasmuch as the work of completion is being pushed with reasonable speed. Whatever strength there may be in this position, it does not apply to other grants in which Jay Gould and others are interested. There is no such saving clause in the acts granting them lands. There is, therefore, every reason of self interest why the parties interested in the other grants should put a stop to the forfeiture movement where it is, and aid the North Pacific in holding its lands. Indeed, a joint resolution threatening twelve or fifteen corporations has been introduced in the house with the suspected motive of driving them into active support of the North-Pacific. The lobby on the side of the roads is likely to be formidable.

NEARLY every sect, church denomination and prominent crank in the land have at one time or another been clothed with the authority to disentangle the Indian problem, but still the question is unsolved, and the opportunities for the perpetation of frauds upon the government and its red wards by the sharps who compose the Indian ring are as numerous as ever. But now we think we can see a solution of the trouble. The women of Philadelphia, who have organized a society known as the "Indian-Treaty Keeping and Protective Association," intend to settle the question. A petition has just been prepared and put in circulation by this society, addressed to the president and the house of representatives of the United States, the first paragraph of which reads:

To maintain all treaties with Indians with scrupulous fidelity until these compacts are modified or abrogated, by the free and well-considered consent of the Indian tribes who were also parties of these treaties.

In the years to come when the plains and valleys of Dakota are astir with an energetic and enterprising population of civilized Christian people, from the Rocky mountains to her eastern boundaries, the gentle members of the Philadelphia Indian Treaty-Keeping Association would insist upon maintaining a vast wilderness known as the great Sioux reservation, in the centre of that stirring civilization, were the idolent Indians not willing to give their "free and well-considered consent" to a reasonable contraction of their reservation limits. This alone is sufficient to convince us that women are too full of angles to wrestle successfully with our very crooked Indian problem. The question should be left to the frontiermen. They would settle it without money and without price.

The American Agriculturist for February, 1882, prints an illustration of the North Pacific railroad bridge over the Missouri river at this place, and gives in connection therewith the following interesting historic facts regarding great structures of this kind and the treacherous character of the streams they span:

When completed, the railroad bridge at Bismarck, over the Missouri river will be one of the finest structures in the United States. A Boston engineer has charge of the work. The bridge will be a mile and a half long, and requires two years more for its completion. We present an engraving as it will appear when finished. The stone for the caissons were brought from Sauk Rapids, more than 300 miles eastward, in Minnesota. These caissons are sunk 50 or 60 feet down in the quicksands of the river, in order to form a firm foundation. It is impossible to find terra firma in the bed of the Missouri, the Platte, and many other streams. When a section of the suspension bridge over the river at Omaha was blown into the river, it quickly disappeared. A few hours later when workmen with necessary machinery endeavored to grapple the section it had entirely disappeared beneath the quicksands, and they were unable to discover it. Some four years ago a water-spout carried away, in the spring the Kansas Pacific railroad bridge over the Kiowa Creek, some 50 miles east of Denver. A freight train plunged over into the treacherous flood. A body of workingmen were sent for from Lawrence, 600 miles away, to fish out the train. We were there about five months afterward. The men had recovered the freight cars. They had not yet, however, discovered the engine, for which they were still exploring by means of long poles.

A DISPATCH to the Pioneer Press says that Frank Mead, W. F. Ball and C. A. Healey presented the address of the North Dakota delegation to the sub-committee of the house. Probably C. A. Lounsberry is meant instead of C. A. Healey, but just how Frank Mead and W. F. Ball could assume the duties belonging to the delegation, when neither of these gentlemen were appointed as delegates but simply went to Washington on their own hook, is not exactly clear, but on the contrary quite opaque and obnoxious.

THE people and papers of Fargo on the Red, are making a great noise over the proposed new jail for Cass county, to be erected by P. J. Pauly & Bros., St. Louis. The Argus says that one of its reporters has looked over the cells and pronounces them of a superior design. The Argus might have added that Bismarck was supplied with those famous steel cells two years ago; that Fargo is simply adopting the same kind, and that its reporter thoroughly tested the merits of the cells in Bismarck at least a year ago.

AT last the J. J. Jackman contest for the 160, lying between the city of Bismarck and the river, has been settled by the decision of the secretary of the interior. The fight has been a long and spirited one. Mr. Jackman has kept his foe at bay for nine years, but finally has to succomb. By the decision J. J. Hill obtains patent to the south eighty acres, and J. W. Plummer to the north eighty, both valuable tracts of land.

DENNIS HANNIFIN thinks the Dakota delegation went at it wrong. He says they should have given one good spread to about fifty people at a cost of about $5,000. A cart load of Mumm's extra dry should have been placed at the disposal of the guests, and the delegation should have returned to Dakota the next day. He thinks that congress would have considered them thoroughbreds, and granted anything asked.

THE names of the gentlemen who were before the house sub-committee on territories were Frank Mead, W. F. Call and E. A. Healey. The latter gentleman is from Pembina county. From yesterday's dispatches the TRIBUNE was in doubt whether the name Lounsberry was meant for Healey or not, but later advices show the original dispatch correct, viz.: Mead, Call and Healey.

THE Fargo Republican suggests that Oscar Wilde visit Fargo and entertain the people of that city with his esthetic views. Why import these foreign esthetics? Hasn't Fargo got the genuine article in the editor of the Bee? Somehow those stuped fellows in Fargo don't know how to appreciate a good thing when they get it.

CONGRESS has now been in session seven weeks. Will it please stand up and tell the country what it has accomplished?—Minneapolis Tribune.

Just at present its attention is engaged in the little matter of carving up the Dakota turkey. Probably two territories will be the result.

THE Niles (Mich.) belles get their beaux to vaccinate them. It alleviates the pain wonderfully to have the loved ones see what pretty arms they have.—Minneapolis Tribune.

This doesn't apply to Emma Abbott, and that style of girls.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is spoiling for a libel suit, all because of the jealousy arising from the success of the new paper, the Herald.

DURING 1881 the North Pacific sold 182,286 acres of land in Dakota. The sales this year promise to nearly double that figure.

THE death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter takes from the democrats a shining star. Should a few more such men die there will be little left of democracy but the rabble.

THE Dakota Herald thinks that when Major Edwards was before the committee on territories, the meeting must have been held on the commons.

IF the hangman will only do his duty as promptly as the jury in the Guiteau trial, the nation will soon be rid of its greatest enemy.

THE senate and house did but little business yesterday, probably out of respect to the visiting Dakota delegations.

THE people have heard enough of Guiteau, and talk of a new trial is decidedly obnoxious.

No Boom at the Other End.

The country along the western end of the North Pacific railroad is not booming as it is at this end. Here new towns are springing into existence, farms are being opened and great cattle ranges located, while on the Puget Sound, or Pen d'Oreille Lake division the efforts to build up even one camp are likely to prove a failure. A correspondent writing from the scene of operations in that region says that Ventnor, the only town that has been undertaken, is the depot for distributing supplies. The town contains several stores, numerous saloons, butcher, barber and shoe shops, Wells, Fargo express office and telegraph office. There are about three hundred men and a few families living in the place, about a dozen children may be seen running around, which gives the place an air of growth. The freight train runs to within a mile of the lake, where over 8,000 feet of trestle work is to be built before the cars can cross the lake. The graders are located from Sandy Point to Pack river, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles from Ventnor. There are 15,000 white men on the work and twice as many Chinese. Common laborers receive $2.25 a day. Chinese half as much. The men live in tents provided by the company. They are supplied with stoves, and in event of sickness or accident a hospital and attendance are provided at a monthly charge of one dollar from each man. From Westwood to the lake, a distance of forty miles, there are no settlers, nor are there any around the lake, not even an Indian being seen in the winter. The forest stands unbroken, except as the railroad grade cuts its way through trees and deep hill sides. The cedar and other lumber making timber is dense and extensive along the line and stretches for miles along the margin of the lake. The chances there for a city are somewhat remote should it have to depend upon a farming country to build it up.

A Needed County Improvement.

Since the reported destitution among a few of the poorer families in Bismarck, the question of securing for Burleigh county land sufficient for a poor farm has been more or less the theme of conversation. It surely would be an act of wisdom on the part of our board of commissioners to put the county in possession of a quarter or half section of land while it can yet be obtained at reasonable figures and in convenient proximity to the county seat. In view of the fact that the probable speedy vacation of the Fort Rice military reservation will open to preemption and purchase the Missouri flats on this side of the river, a suitable farm, for the purpose indicated, rich in soil and timber, could be secured within five or six miles of Bismarck, were the proper efforts put forth. The poor we shall always have among us. No city can ever claim exemption from this condition of affairs. The only question to solve is as to the best and cheapest manner to provide for the indigent who must be cared for by public charity, and what plan is there as efficient and less expensive than the poor farm system? As our county grows in numbers this element of its population will augment accordingly, and thus the needs of a county farm will every year become more imperative, while suitable locations for the improvement will become less numerous, besides enhancing very materially in value. A farm of the character in question can not only be made self-supporting, but under competent and honest management, a source of revenue to the county. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

Bismarck Real Estate Going Up.

To show the demand and value of desirable business lots in Bismarck, the TRIBUNE would make mention of the fact that L. N. Griffin recently refused $6,000 for the property on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, and that, according to creditable information, negotiations are now pending for the lot on the corner of Main and Third streets, occupied by the Merchants Hotel. The price at which this little piece of ground, 25x100 feet, is held, is $12,000, for which $11,500 has been offered and refused. Business real estate in Bismarck is worth something, and what is more encouraging, it is steadily and rapidly advancing.

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BUSINESS MEETING.

Which Means That the Chamber of Commerce Had an Enthusiastic Gathering Tuesday.

Selection and Adoption of the Various Standing Committees—Workers to the Front.

Adoption of Numerous Memorials and Resolutions of Special Interest to Burleigh County.

A Boom Edition of the Bismarck "Tribune" to Be Gotten Out by the Chamber.

Cheap Freight Rates Asked for Seed Wheat—Appropriation for Harbor Asked From Congress.

An Important Session

The board of directors and others of the Chamber of Commerce met Tuesday evening at the Chamber of Commerce hall and transacted much important business. After the preliminary business, such as the calling of the roll and reading and adoption of the proceedings of last meeting had been disposed of, the president announced that the secretary would read the list of the committees. This he proceeded to do. After their reading it was moved that the committees as chosen by the president, be adopted, and the motion was unanimously sustained. The personelle of the committees is as follows:

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Wm. Harmon, F. J. Call, John A. McLean, Valentine Schreck, Joseph Hare.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

John Whalen, Wm. Harmon, O. H. Beal, Sig Hanauer. Dan Eisenberg.

IMMIGRATION.

J. K. Wetherby, M. H. Jewell, C. R. Williams, Wm. S. Bennett, F. J. Call.

RAILROADS.

Alex McKenzie, J. A. Rea, J. S. Veeder, C. W. Thompson, C. A. Lounsberry.

AGRICULTURE.

Robt. Macnider, R. B. Mason, Frank Donnelly, J. F. Wallace, E. M. Fuller.

TAXES, COUNTY AND CITY AFFAIRS.

Joseph Hare, John Yegen, Justus Bragg, John E. Carland, H. H. Day.

TRANSPORTATION.

O. S. Goff, John A. McLean, C. S. Weaver, H. R. Porter, J. A. Baker.

MISSOURI RIVER.

R. R. Marsh, John E. Carland, Asa Fisher, J. F. Dunn, D. W. Maratta.

MANUFACTURES.

F. J. Call, Justus Bragg, G. P. Flannery, Wm. Harmon, R. B. Mason.

FIRE PROTECTION.

D. I. Bailey, O. S. Goff, J. H. Marshall, H. P. Bogue, John Ludewig.

HEALTH AND SANITARY.

H. R. Porter, O. S. Goff, John Whalen, W. D. Smith, Robert Macnider.

LEGISLATION.

John E. Carland, C. A. Lounsberry, G. P. Flannery, John A. McLean Geo. Peoples.

FINANCE.

J. H. Marshall, G. H. Fairchild, C. S. Weaver, W. B. Bell, Asa Fisher.

STATISTICS.

John Davidson, F. W. McKinney, E. N. Corey.

EDUCATION.

G. P. Flannery, J. P. Dunn, W. S. Bennett.

PRINTING.

M. H. Jewell, J. A. Rea, J. K. Wetherby.

AUDITING.

W. B. Bell, F. W. McKinney, O. H. Beal.

FUEL (SPECIAL COMMITTEE).

John A. McLean, O. S. Goff, C.W. Thompson, Wm. Glitschka D. I. Bailey.

The announcement of the committees having been disposed of, several memorials and resolutions were presented.

C. R. Williams, a resolution favoring correspondence with a colony at Ripon, Wis., who wanted to come west. Referred to committee on immigration.

C. S. Weaver, a resolution that special rates be asked of the North Pacific railway for the shipment of seed wheat to Burleigh county. Referred to the committee on transportation.

Joseph Hare, a resolution that an appropriation be asked of the United States congress for the permanent improvement of the

RIVER HARBER AT BISMARCK.

Referred to the committee on the Missouri river.

John Whalen, a resolution favoring the negotiation with the proper authorities for the establishing of a telephone exchange in Bismarck. Adopted.

H. R. Porter, introduced a resolution designating the Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE as the official organ of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce. Adopted.

J. K. Wetherby introduced a resolution that a Chamber of Commerce edition of the Bismarck TRIBUNE be gotten up under the auspices of the committee on immigration. The resolution was adopted and referred to the committees on immigration and printing.

The members of the board then indulged in a little random talk regarding a telegram from Burleigh county's delegate, now in Washington, setting forth the need of more funds to carry on the fight, the substance of which dispatch appeared in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. After a warm and spirited debate in which the question of unequal representation and consequent unjust assessment, was thoroughly discussed, the matter was referred to the committee on finance to await further developments.

The board then adjourned, the next regular meeting being Saturday evening.

NOTES.

Members of the Chamber have to be voted upon hereafter and four negative votes defeats the candidate. Expulsion for cause is also provided for in the by-laws.

Smoking is prohibited at the meetings of the board of directors.

J. F. Wallace addressed the first communication to the Chamber of Commerce.

The New York Produce Exchange was the first paper to recognize the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce by sending out a copy.

MOUSE RIVER.

Its Coal Veins and Other Natural Resources.

The more information the TRIBUNE accumulates regarding the Mouse river region, the more firmly it becomes convinced of the vast and rich resources awaiting development there. The valley, which is traversed by a navigable stream of greater volume than the Red River of the North, is said to be 600 miles in extent along that water course, and from three to twenty-five miles in width. The climate is similar to this, and the soil is unequaled for the production of cereals, especially wheat. The timber supply, which is the only deplorable drawback to the west, will never prove a source of inconvenience or discomfort to the settlers in that valley. It is there in quantities sufficient to provide all the local demands for fuel and improvements; and if the coal veins which have been discovered there in different localities prove as extensive as it is anticipated they will, the problem of cheap fuel in the west is settled.

The indications are that there is a thick vein of very superior coal underlying the entire country. Specimens of the black diamonds, taken from croppings in various sections along the river, are now in this city, and in the judgment of men competent to determine the merits of coal it is of the most excellent quality. It is much harder than the bituminous article found in Iowa, Illinois or Pennsylvania. Experiments made yesterday demonstrated that it burns as readily as pine knots, and retaining its heating properties much longer than the coal referred to. It is not unreasonable to believe that upon attaining depth the genuine anthracite may be encountered. In such an event the new northwest would come to the front with a rapidity that would render the old settlers dizzy.

Those who have visited and examined the various resources of the Mouse river country are enthusiastic in its praise, and argue that it possesses all the elements of an independent little empire. The streams are full of fish, the timbered sections and the hills which "hedge it round about," are alive with game. In short, according to all reports, it is a remarkable region, only awaiting the capitalist, the granger, the miner and artesian to convert it into a center of great productive wealth.

Wagon Road to Mouse River.

Our board of trade could do a good service for Bismarck by opening a wagon trail from here to the great bend in Mouse river. That section by proper efforts on the part of our people could be rendered a large and rich tributary province to Bismarck within the present year. The probabilities are that if the true merits of the natural resources of that region were presented in a plain and comprehensive form and placed before the general public, the immigration into that country during the approaching spring and summer will be larger than the most sanguine among us hope to see. There is an immense element in the middle and western states contemplating the building for themselves new homes on the frontier, and with a proper presentation of the advantages and desirabilities of the Mouse river valley, a goodly portion of this moving throng could be diverted through Bismarck to that "coming country."

The establishment of a stage and express line between this city and Mouse river would be a wise, and no doubt in a short time, a profitable enterprise. In all likelihood a mail service could be secured for the line before next 4th of July. There are many things, in themselves of an indifferent character but in the aggregate of vital importance to the future of our city, that the board of trade could secure which individual efforts could not reach.

More Settlers for the Mouse River.

The agricultural and mineral belts of the new northwest seem to be attracting as much attention abroad as here at home. Letters from nearly every state in the union are pouring in, addressed to ex-Mayor Hackett, making inquiry about the Mouse river country. It is to be regretted that in Mr. Hackett's absence in the section of which inquiry is made, these letters, or many of them, remain unanswered.

In this connection it would probably not be inopportune to mention the propriety of having a concise description of the Mouse river valley, setting forth its resources and merits, written, and printed in a cheap form for distribution among those desiring information regarding that district.

The citizens of Bismarck cannot do too much in assisting seekers for new homes upon the tributary lands of Dakota, to all the knowledge they desire of the Mouse river country. They can do this with absolute safety of maintaining their reputation as honest and truthful men, as there is every reason to believe that the valley of the Mouse is the finest in all Dakota, and those assisted to homes there will ever remain friendly to the people of Bismarck.

The letters above referred to are similar in character to those heretofore received; all mentioning the determination of small parties in their sections to emigrate west in the spring, and expressing anxiety to settle in the Mouse river valley, if the proper information regarding that locality can be gained. For instance, here is an extract from a letter dated at Knox City, Knox county Missouri, and written by Sylvanus Smith, as follows:

I see by an article in the Bismarck TRIBUNE that you have visited the Mouse river and vicinity. Would you please send me a description of that country, its extent, its timber, the character of its soil, water, etc, There are twelve families going from this county to Dakota to settle. They are thinking of locating in Ransom county, but if the Mouse river country is anywhere near as good as reported they will undoubtedly change their minds and go there.

Mouse River Inquiries Answered.

Among the letters received yesterday making inquiries about the Mouse river country, was one from John Krattsy, of Nova, Walsh county, D. T., and as he asks many intelligent questions regarding that valley, and expects to bring with him sixty or seventy families, the TRIBUNE will answer his interrogatories in accordance with such information as it has been able to accumulate upon the sublect. He asks:

"Is the country open to settlement?"

It is.

"Are there many or few settlers there?"

None, as yet.

"Can public land be obtained near the river with timber on it?"

Yes, sir.

"Is the river water good to drink?"

It is said to be of the most excellent quality.

"Which is the nearest trading point?"

Bismarck. It is at present the only trading or outfitting point for the coming settlements in the Mouse river region.

"State, if you can, the nearest and most practicable route from Grand Forks, D. T., to Mouse river?"

The most practicable—in fact the only route at present open is by way of Bismarck.

After referring to the section in which Mr. Krattsy now resides, he says:

"The land here is all taken up and as I expect from sixty to seventy families from my old neighborhood in Wisconsin in the spring, we will locate in the Mouse river country should I deem it desirable upon ascertaining all the facts regarding the resources of that district."

Upon the return of ex-Mayor Hackett from the Mouse, full particulars regarding that promised land will be furnished to all correspondents.

The Mouse River Coal.

The question of cheaper coal is agitating the minds of our eastern friends at the present time. They are discussing the problem of the most efficient means of economical mining and the stay of waste. It is argued that if all signs do not fail the price of coal, especially anthracite, will place this kind of fuel among the luxuries before many months roll round. This question, since the discovery of the superior article of the black diamonds in the Mouse river valley of Dakota, possesses much of interest to us. It is not improbable that the great center of the anthracite coal supply of the country may be transferred from Pennsylvania to the newly discovered veins north of Bismarck. The TRIBUNE hopes to know more of the coal fields in the Mouse river district upon the return of the Hackett party, which is now daily expected. It was their purpose, we understand, to give proper attention to the coal croppings during their sojourn there, and doubtless they have gained information sufficient to enable them to determine the character of the veins. If their investigations have proved in accordance with their expectations, the country is safe.

A Dog and Wolf Item.

A couple of dogs killed a large prairie wolf near Mandan Tuesday afternoon. They caught the lank, hungry thief sneaking about the town slaughter house and worried him to death. One of the canines engaged in the killing is the dog that broke the heart of our imported Bismarck purp, which is soon to measure tact, endurence and grit with the Mandan champion. This reminds the TRIBUNE of a somewhat remarkable trait in Mandan's canine pet that will prove of interest to some of its readers.

This little animal, which weighs only about thirty pounds is able to kill alarge wolf without sustaining the slightest injuries to himself. According to common report he has exterminated a number of wolves. He enters the den, and seizing his wolfship by the nose, (his favorite hold) hangs on until the game weakens when he backs out of the lair with his victim and finishes him in the open air. Those who have been with this little killer on his wolf-hunting expeditions regard the execution of his tactics as more interesting than any field sport ever invented for the excitement and diversion of ancient or modern royal nimrods. Suppose he should persue this plan of battle in his coming contest with his Bismarck adversary, what will the backers of our dog do to get even? We give it up,

TEN or fifteen Princeton students were indicted Tuesday for getting out on a lark, breaking street lamps, etc.

NEWS COMMENTS.

"OSCAR WILDE, the sweet esthetic ass from Ireland," is the way some of the wicked eastern journalists refer to that young, overgrown poetic masher.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotan has been missed from its accustomed place on our table during the past month or more. We would like to know why it is thus.

IF Col. Donan will maintain the decided improvement noticeable in the Argus since Major Edwards' departure for the east, the Major would do well to remain abroad.

THE management of the Boston and Albany railroad have agreed upon the same rates adopted by other roads for west bound freight—an advance from thirty to forty-five cents.

SOME of our editorial contemporaries who have been disappointed in their efforts to secure a public appointment, are now arguing that office holding is not a profitable business.

THE new board of commissioners for Lawrance county, Black Hills, are close shavers on bills. They cut the sheriff's account down just about one-third, from $3,000 to $2,000, and Judge Moody sustained their action. The position of sheriff of that county is not now worth occupying.

THE Sioux City Journal says that when Judge Moody, of the Black Hills, reaches Washington he expects to be able to satisfy the congressional committee, from statistics in his posession, that the population of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel is over 200,000 and the taxable valuation well up among the millions.

ACCORDING to the census of 1880, Dakota territory outranks thirty-five states of the union in the production of gold; it outranks twenty-nine states in the production of silver; in miles of railway, twelve states; in wheat, fifteen states; in oats, ten states; in corn, four states, in hogs, seven states, and in cattle, three states.

AN old resident of Yankton, but now an inhabitant of Bismarck, says that burg has seen its best day and is now, like ancient Rome, on the decline. The only thing the capitol city has to boast of is its artesian well. The retrogression of Yankton is attributed to the army of ex-governors and Indian agents who control its destiny.

STILL they come. We mean new Dakota newspapers. The latest is from Miller, Hand county, D. T., and is styled the "Hand County Press." The name, in the opinion of the TRIBUNE would be more euphonious and appropriate if the first two words were transposed, rendering the name, County Hand Press. The new organ sports patent out'ards.

EVERY now and then a special Washington telegram appears in the Pioneer Press under the caption: "Ordway Coming out Ahead," or "Pettigrew in the Lead," etc., but thus far the TRIBUNE has failed to see anything wired from Washington to that paper telling where the people of Dakota will be if the fight continues another year between our delegate and governor. They will probably be behind.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL CHAS. GRAY was in Sioux City on the 18th en route to Washington to meet Marshal Raymond. The Journal man of that town infers from this little straw that Capt. Raymond has taken courage, since McCoy's alleged implication in the Douglas county bond fraud, and is now pushing his claims for reappointment. The captain, it is said, has the pole and will lead his opponents in the race.

THE Pettigrew-Ordway war has broken out afresh. The TRIBUNE hoped that the deplorable squabble had subsided, but the two-column letter from Delegate Pettigrew reprinted in the Pioneer Press of the 21st inst. from the Yankton Press and Dakotian dispels all hopes of a cessation of hostilities that any friend of Dakota may have entertained. The fear now is that this new outbreak may delay the division of our territory.

THERE is a strong probability that the headquarters of the department of the Platte will be removed to Fort Snelling Minnesota, and Omaha is all broke up in consequence. Some time ago the headquarters were moved in compliance with the wishes of the people of that city, but in opposition to the wishes of Gen. Sherman. This got the old war dog on his ear, and now, it seems, he is in a fair way to play even with Omaha by influencing the removal of the headquarters out of that country.

WASHINGTON territory is now kicking for admission to the sisterhood of states. The newspapers of that far away land claim that her population is about 110,000. Her productive resources they claim are enormous. During the year just closed she has exported above one hundred million feet of lumber, besides using many thousands of feet in local improvement. She has built eight seagoing vessels, aggregating nearly four thousand tons register, and ten steamers and tugs for employment in her own waters. She has exported above two hundred thousand tons of wheat.

TEMPERANCE cranks are enlarging upon the old proposition of hereditary intoxication. Heretofore they maintained that a child inherited the appetite for strong drink from its parents. Now they go further. They maintain that a child may be born in such a condition as to have, through all its life, fits of periodical intoxication without having tasted strong liquors. It will not be long now, probably, before these fanatics will discover a child of drunken parents somewhere in some remote corner of the globe that was born with a bottle of never failing cocktails in its hand.

THE collapse of the Anglo-American construction company which took the contract to build the Chicago, Portage & Lake Superior railroad, reference to which has been heretofore made in the telegraphic columns of the TRIBUNE, created quite a scare among the wholesale merchants of St. Paul on Saturday last. This was owing to the fact that the mercantile firm of Campbell & Smith, of Duluth, and the firm of Campbell, Smith & Co., of Superior City, Wis., were ruined by the failure of the above named construction company. The St. Paul wholesale dealers were creditors of the bursted houses.

THE Sioux City Journal of the 24th repeats that a gentleman from Yankton says that there is some subdued excitement there over a supposed case of small-pox. A young man from Connecticut, who went up to Yankton on Tuesday last on a freight train, was taken down on Saturday night with what Dr. Van Velsor pronounces genuine small-pox. Other physicians of the town do not agree with him in this opinion. The patient is kept in the old engine house, nearly opposite George Brown's saloon, the pest house not being in a condition to receive patients. Let us vaccinate.

JEFF DAVIS is "a stayer." He still has hopes of the ultimate success of the lost cause. At a reunion of the association of the Army of Northern Virgina, on the night of the 21st inst., he made a short speech, in which he said the cause was not last, but only sleeping. Alluding to the stirring events of the late war in which those before him participated, he said: "You have done your duty in the past, and may God spare you to do it in the future, should ever necessity again require." Jeff could do some of the friends of the lost cause a very good turn by revealing the hiding place of the $2,500,000 in specie belonging to the confederacy which he had in his possession just before the fall of Richmond.

A GERMAN farmer named A. J. Meyer, living near Rockville, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, about seventy miles south of Sedalia, Missouri, has been arrested, charged with attempting to derail and wreck a special train upon which Jay Gould and party were passing north towards Sedalia on the 18th inst. The obstructions were discovered and removed by section men only a few minutes before the special passed. Had they been a quarter of an hour later the train would have been dashed from the track and, no doubt, a dozen persons killed, as the train was running forty miles an hour. Meyer was jailed in default of $3,000 bail. It is said that his stock was killed by a train, and his attempt to wreck the train was for revenge.

THE immigration bureau of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, says the Pioneer Press, is making extensive preparations to do an unprecedentedly large business during the present year. Mr. W. E. Powell, the head of the bureau, stated to a reporter recently that viewed from the present outlook more immigrants will find homes in the west this year than ever before, especially in Dakota. Mr. Powell has advices that during the coming two months about 600 families, of well-to-do farmers, will take passage from Great Britain and purchase lands in Dakota. It is estimated that between 500,000 and 600,000 immigrants will come to the west this year, a larger influx than any previous years. The Mouse river country will no doubt corral its percentage of this immense influx.

ADDITIONAL tidings from the shipwreck crew of the Jeannette has just been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The dispatch is from engineer Melville, and is dated Irkutsk, Jan. 18th, 1882, and reads as follows: Melville, Denenhauer and eleven men all well. Melville raturned to the Arctic ocean and found the log books, instruments and the records left by DeLong. No tidings of the second cutter (Lieut Ship.) The search will be continued during the winter by Cossoch, commandant of Belun and Joskutsk, under the direction of Gen. Tscherneff. Word comes from the Kolymar river that no boat had arrived to date (November 19th.) I am acquainted with the country where De Long and party are, and request orders to remain with two men to renew the search in March. Danenhauer and nine men to return to the United States.

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TELEGRAPHIC

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The first bill was one to relieve from the charge of desertion two soldiers unjustly treated on that charge during the war, convicted and imprisoned, and restore their right to the bounty, but not to pay. The motion was made by Holmar to reconsider the bill with instructions to report the general loss covering all similar cases, but it was ruled out of order. Randall expressed the hope that the committee on military affairs would mature and report a bill giving to the war department the power to grant such clemency, and thus relieve congress of that large class of cares. After hours of discussion the bill was laid aside, to be reported to the house. There were in all six private bills considered in the committee and ordered reported to the house, when at 4:30 the committee rose and the speaker resumed the chair. Kelly moved to adjourn over until Monday, and on that motion yeas and nays were ordered. Motion was rejected —93 to 111. The motion was subsequently renewed and agreed to. The fortification appropriation bill (appropriating $375,000) reported and notice given that it would be called up Tuesday next. Adjourned till Monday.

Inter-National Rifle Match.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The secretary of the National Rifle Association received from Hon. St. John Halford, chairman of the sub-committee of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, the proposed terms for a military match between the national guards of the United States and volunteers of great Britain. The match to take place at Wimbleton in June, 1882. The teams are composed of twelve men on each side.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The committee of the National Rifle association having in charge the matter of the international match with the British volunteers this year at Wimbleton, England, met to-day and discussed the conditions proposed by the British. They agreed to all except as to the position of the riflemen at 200 yards, which they require to be kneeling, while our own laws prescribe standing. The following dispatch was sent to Sir Henry Halford, of the National Rifle Association, Great Britain, London, England; "Conditions acceptable provided the position at 2[illegible] yards be standing, and that a return match here next year be guaranteed. "The dispatch was signed by Geo. W. Wright, chairman.

To the Irish of the Nation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Irish-American national executive committee have issued an address calling attention to the fact that the executive committee of the national convention recently held here, have named the 22d of February next as the day to be appropriately celebrated by the Irish in the United States as the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and as the centenary of the successful attempt made by Henry Galter for the Independence of the national parliament of Ireland. The committee suggests that in lieu of unusual processions, banquets and regalias on next St. Patrick's day that the Irish in America assess themselves as to what would be the cost of a regalia, flags, music and caterers and remit the amount at once to redeem the pledge of a quarter of a million dollars, made at the Chicago convention. The address is signed by Michael Boland, chairman, and A. F. Brown, secretary.

Excitement at Duluth.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

ST. PAUL. Jan. 21.—Great excitement was created yesterday by the receipt of a dispatch from Duluth and Superior which read to the effect that the Chicago, Portage & Superior railroad company had gone up, and the contractors and sub-contractors, Campbell & Smith, the merchants, and others were insolvent. The facts appear to be that A. A Jackson, who held the majority of the paid up stock, finding it impossible to proceed with the construction, sold the charter to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha for $200,000. About 1,500 men in all were employed at the time on the work, and supplies and material for prosecuting the work nad been bought freely in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Whether money for the workmen and supplies will be forthcoming remains to be seen.

Making it Lively for a Lothario.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—A shooting affray took place yesterday afternoon at the house of Thomas Crocker, a wealthy farmer and respected citizen, living near Flushing, Genesee county. It seems than Crocker has had some suspicions of his wife of late. Returning home unexpectedly, he found his wife locked in a room with a man named Banning, and fired at random through the door, wounding the woman. Banning escaped, but was pursued by Crocker, who fired several shots without any effect, except perforating his clothes. Crocker has three children. The affair created great sensation.

Designs on Solomon's Life.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Advices from Port au Prince state that five armed men were recently found hidden in an executive mansion. They declared they had been sent to assassinate President Solomon. Forty persons, supposed to be accomplicaces, have been arrested. On the night of the 11th inst. seven armed men seized the governor of the town of Aux Caise and were conducting him to the prison, but the guard captured them on the way. The next morning they were condemned and executed.

Another Railroad Horror.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—In the railway accident last night the colored fireman, reported missing, was killed and the body is still in the wreck. Mail Agent Wm. Berbridge had both arms and legs crushed and is expected to die. Superintendent of Mail Service Mansfield was injured in the back. George E. Osborne (colored), postal clerk, and B. H. Crampt were seriously hurt. Conductor Hickey and Engineer Leakhart were slightly injured. Both trains were under orders to meet and pass at Adams Run stations, but the north bound train for some season, did not come in before the other train arrived.

Howe as a Reformer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It has been the practice of postoffice departments for many years to change the vignette upon postal warrants upon ascension to office of new postmaster generals by substitution of the portrait of the new official. Postmaster Howe has instituted a reform in this practice by ordering a fine vignette of Benjamin Franklin to be placed upon the warrants.

A Dishonest Attorney.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 21.—To-day in the district court Chief Justice Sener ordered the name of Charles A. Hoyle stricken from the roll of practicing attorneys for failing to pay over $3,085, money instructed to him by a client. Hoyle has fled. He was last heard from in New York city. He has also been indicted by the grand jury. There is a reward of $250 offered for his apprehension.

Compromise Effected.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Pennsylvania railroad officials announce that many questions involved in the settlement of the Trunk line war are to be submitted to a board of three disinterested and competent arbitrators, to be jointly selected. They will hear the statements of various boards of trade and other commercial bodies, and make a report to the pool.

Big Receipts.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The auction sales for choice of reserved seats for the opera festival to be given in February has closed. More than three-fourths of the entire number of seats in the house were sold, and the receipts reached $72,000. The sale of the season tickets, without premium, begins Monday.

Mrs. Patterson Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

LE SEUER, Jan. 21.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Louisa Patterson, indicted for murdering her husband on October 8, 1881, after being out three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. The trial of the case commenced Monday last and has excited great interest.

Talk of Lynching.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—Mooney, sentenced to be hung in Maladinso for the murder of the freight agent of the Utah & Northern railroad at Franklin, was yesterday reprieved. The indignation is so great that they talk of lynching the attorney.

A Strange Decision.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The supreme court has decided that all probate courts in Cook and La Salle counties, Illinois, are unconstitutional, and all wills made in the past four years are void. The decision has created a great sensation.

Bought a Railroad.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 21.—It is rumored in well informed railroad circles that the Chicago & Northwestern has purchased the Milwaukee, Houghton & Ontangon road for sixty thousand dollars per mile, which includes everything which belongs to the road, land grants, etc.

Throwing Away Small-Pox Victims.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The body of a 5-year old child was found this afternoon in the South Fardham woods, covered with scars and supposed to be small pox. The urchin was evidently thrown out to avoid the quarantine that would follow.

Small-pox in Wisconsin.

GREEN BAY, Jan. 21.—Depeere, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, five miles from here, is excited over the discovery of ten cases of small-pox. The authorities are taking every precaution against the further spread of the disease.

It was Loaded.

HANOVER, N. J., Jan. 21.—Wm. L. Howe, son of ex-Postmaster Howe, of Portland, Me., was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Joseph H. W. Flint, of Concord.

Premature Blast.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 21.—Three men were caught this morning by the premature discharge of a blast in Morris' slab quarry. One was instantly killed and the others injured severely.

Boss Keyes' Successor.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—There is great rejoicing here over the announcement from Washington that Congressman Coswell has recommended Wm. Hebin for postmaster of Madison.

Twenty-five Stripes.

PETERSBURG, Va. Jan. 20.—Gregory Stermon, an Italian merchant of this city, convicted of receiving and selling stolen tobacco, was sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes at the public whipping post to-day.

To be Hanged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Onofio Mongano, the Italian who killed Charles Williams, a fellow convict in state prison, at Sing Sing, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of March.

Local Leavings.

Less than six week till spring.

Next week it will be customary to eat supper by daylight.

The pay car is making the boys happy out on the extension.

The boom edition of the Mandan Pioneer will be out this week.

New five dollar Williams, issue of First National bank of Mandan, are now in circulation.

A telephone exchange is among the things that will receive fresh inpetus by the Chamber of Commerce organization.

Mandan boasts of a dog that can whip any other canine in the country. There is $100 on this sice of the river that says he cannot do anything of the kind.

While the thermometer says twenty below zero to twenty-above, at Fargo, at Bismarck there is no snow and the thermometer says twenty-five to fifty above.

The Sioux City Journal says: "It is reported on good authority that the steamer Key West will be put up by her owners, Messrs. Todd & Co., with the Red Cloud of T. G. Baker, and a third light boat built, and the three run as an up-river line from Bismarck."

Plats of the new town of Steele furnished free on application to M. H. Jewell. You can still get good residence lots only one block and a half from the railroad for from $10 to $25. All lots are perfectly level, and there is not a grade of but six inches in the whole town plat.

A Glendive dispatch of the 19th says: "From the train coming from Miles City to this point to-day at several points on the Yellowstone valley, ranch men could be seen cutting and raking hay. The weather is delightful as genuine Minnesota autumn weather."

Plummer, the route agent on the wrecked mail car, says that he did not begin to get scared until he saw live coals falling out of the stove promiscously among the letters. He then pictured in his mind the horrors of the Vienna disaster and made haste for a window, which he succeeded in breaking and making his escape.

E. M. Stower, who, it will be remembered, spent a day in Bismarck a short time since, died suddenly at Miles City Wednesday last. He was proprietor of the Grand Central and had a brother cashier of the new bank of Leighton, Jordon & Co., Miles City. Mr. Stower was a young man, formerly with Broadwater, Hubble & Co, and was unusually liked.

The Yellowstone Journal says: "The reports of the suspension of tracklaying and grading along the line of the Norta Pacific are entirely without foundation, as also the report that the crossing of the river has been changed from Coulson to Huntley. Work is in active progress the entire length of the Yellowstone division, and no orders have been received from headquarters to suspend. Work will be continued as long as the weather permits."

The Pioneer Press says: "As foreshadowed in the Pioneer Press weeks ago, Alexander Harding, assignee of A. R. Nininger & Co., has commenced suit against the Merchants' National of St. Paul, the correspondent of the Miles City bank when the latter was in its palmy days, the object of the suit being to compel the former to turn over to the assignee all moneys deposited to the credit of the latter. The suit is more to settle points of difference than aught else."

The Glendive Times says: "Rumors are afloat regarding a new scheme to build a railroad from Glendive to the Black Hills, and another down the Yellowstone to intercept the Canada Pacific. We do not know as to the reliability of these statements, but they come from the east, certain it is, however that the valuable country lying between Glendive and the British possession will ere long be tapped by some one of the advancing roads, if not by a branch of the North Pacific.

WHEN the herds on the ranges hereabouts increase so as to cover a thousand hills, as no doubt they will during coming years, Bismarckers will be honored with occasional visits from the festive cow boy, and outlaying villages which will then dot our tributary valleys, can read their impending experience with those untamed inhabitants of the ranges in the following Omaha telegram of the 19th, "A party of ten cow boys from the up country rode into Long Pine Tuesday night and took possession of the town. They shot the lamps in saloons, riddled the windows, fixtures and walls, and terrorized the inhabitants by firing fully 1,000 shots during the night. Finally part of the gang boarded a departing train, shooting from the rear platform. The inhabitants are too glad to have escaped personal injury to think of bringing the ruffians to justice."

The Depot at Miles City.

The new railroad passenger depot at Miles City, mention of which has heretofore appeared in these columns, is a more pretentious affair than some have any idea of. The Yellowstone Journal says of it: "It was brought here framed, and all that had to be done was fitting it together and plastering it. Facing the south, and being eighty feet long and forty feet deep, it presents quite an imposing appearance. All around the building, except in front, there is a platform about fifteen feet wide, and on the front side it extends down to the side track, thirty feet distant, above this, affording protection should the depot be on extraordinary occasions crowded, a portion of the roof jets out about ten feet all around. The waiting-room will be sub-divided into two apartments, ladies' and gentlemen's. Large double doors open to the platform, which make it easy of ingress or egress in case of excitement. The platform proper runs along the track sixty feet each way from the building."

Wonders of the Yellowstone.

The astonishing abundance of hot water, both in the geyser basin and along the upper Yellowstone, leads to some ludicrous and curious results. At several points on the Yellowstone Lake and river you may stand on the shore, catch a trout with a hook and line and suspend it in a boiling spring until thoroughly cooked—all without removing the fish from the hook or stirring from your tracks. The story is told of an eastern professor, who, being very fond of trout fishing, was seen to sit for half an hour with pole and line and grasshopper bait on the bank of a beautiful tributary of the Yellowstone, without getting a single bite. On being informed that the temperature of that particular stream was somewhat above 150 degrees he pensively withdrew his hook and turned away remarking, that he was "simply boiling his grasshopper to see if the trout in the Yellowstone wouldn't bite it more readily when cooked!"

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BLACK HILLS
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Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., December 17, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 9 a.m., on the 25th day of January, 1882, viz.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,

d. s., number 429, filed July 8th, 1881, alleging settlement on the same day for the south half of n. w. quarter: N. ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 8, tp. 139, n. range 71 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and the cultivation of said tract, viz: John VanDeusen, Richard Bosfield, Alfred Birchett, Jr., and J. D. Thompson, all of Kidder county, postoffice address, Jamestown.

20-23 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., December 22, 1881.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James Reynolds of Kidder county against John W. Watts for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 361, dated June 13, 1881, upon the southeast ¼ of section 12, township 139 north, range 72 west, in Kidder county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of February, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

w29-34

Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 41y1eow

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to DR. M. E. BELL,
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piles, fever sores, indolent ulcers, scald head, tetter, boils, sore breasts, swoolen glands inflamed sore eyes, cuts, flesh wounds, chaps, chafes, chilblains, poisons, scalp eruptions, itching and irritations of the skin and scalp.

Caution—Get Cole's Carbolisalve. Do not be deceived by inferior preparations. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green.

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Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. **Free** to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—sews fast, runs easy, very handsome, quiet, durable, simple, convenient, and powerful. *Warranted 5 years.* Sent anywhere on 5 days trial. *Pay if it pleases.* 4,000,000 of this model machine have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. No risk to try us. Thousands do every year, and thank us for the $10 to $30 saved in buying direct. Cut this out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine be sure to address GEO. PAYNE & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago, Ill.

24-36.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE PROMISED LAND.

How the News of the Mouse River Country is Received.

The TRIBUNE's reference the other morning to the letters recently received by ex-Mayor Hackett, of this city, from parties in different sections of the United States, assuring him of the desire of many families to locate in that new country, has had the effect of reviving a good deal of renewed interest in Mr Hackett's Mouse river colonization scheme; and as many of our readers are anxious to learn the contents of these letters the TRIBUNE, to serve this desire, and also to show that the prospects of a big settlement in the Mouse river region are exceedingly encouraging, presents extracts from a few of the letters. The first one we pick up was written by S. G. Mayland, and dated Brookings, D. T., January 6th, which reads as follows:

Through the Pioneer Press I learn that you with a party have been exploring the Mouse river. Here are from forty to fifty families who have been contemplating moving to the Cheyenne river, or to the Mouse river country in the spring.

Here follows a multitude of questions regarding the natural elements and advantages of that section, including timber, grasses, soil and its adoptability for wheat growing, and many others too numerous to repeat. Each letter contains a list of similar questions. The sole purpose of printing these excerpts is to exhibit the interest felt in this new granger paradise by people desiring to make for themselves new homes in a new country, therefore we omit the questions. We would state, however, that all of them can be favorably and satisfactorily answered, as the Mouse river valley is one of the richest in agricultural and grazing resources to be found anywhere. It is remarkably well watered and timbered.

O. B. Carpron, of Yorkvill, D. T., under date of the 9th inst., writes.

There is quite a large party going from this place in the spring, which will be materially added to, should the country suit those who precede them.

From Neillsville, Wis., J. A. Parkhurst, under date of 4th inst., writes.

Myself, with ten or a dozen good men, temperate in habits and honest, desire to make locations in Dakota some other western country in the spring.

The subjoined paragraph is from W. S. Kimball's correspondence, dated at Jackson, Minn. He seems to be made of the kind of stuff needed in a new country:

I am looking for a location for business, and would like to get into a new country—away from railroads, but where the country is going to settle up, and where there is wood, water and water power. I want to push business in a good, live and prosperous section.

We have no hesitency, from what we can ascertain about the new country, to urge Mr. Kimball to pack up and emigrate to Mouse river at once, as it is just the spot in all this wide world that he is looking for.

Under date of the 17th, A. P. Jackson writes from Ortonville, Minn.:

I can get up quite a colony of live Americans here for Mouse river if your answers are such as to lead us to believe that country is what we want.

Reub. Guy, of Anoka, Minn., writes:

If you will answer my questions it will very much oblige several families, who intend to remove to Dakota in the early spring.

The above questions are sufficient to show the interest that has been awakened in the Mouse river country, throughout the west, by the brief telegraphic item which was sent out from here upon the return of ex-Mayor Hackett from that section, and they are ample to convince any one of the magnitude of the prospective influx of settlers into that favored valley during the coming spring and summer. As all the writers make inquiry about Indians and the nearest railroad point, in this connection we desire to assure everybody that there is nothing to be feared from Indians, and also that Bismarck is the nearest railroad outfitting point to the new land of promise, which is only about eighty-five miles distant.

An Absurd Proposition.

There is considerable talk in newspapers throughout the country, especially those in states and territories lying along the Missouri river, regarding the improvement of that stream. A convention was recently held at St. Joe, Mo., to devise measures to this end. The resolutions adopted by that body favor, among other things; the creation of a Missouri River Commission to consist of seven members—three government engineers and four civilians. The business of the commission will be to expend upon the Missouri river such appropriations as may be obtained from congress. Another resolution urges upon congress to provide small boats and steam dredges sufficient to clean out the Missouri from Sioux City to its mouth so that barge lines may be run in that part of the stream. Competent engineers estimate that an expense of $8,000,000 would make the river from Sioux City to its mouth 1,000 feet wide at all points and for all time twelve feet deep. This would float barges and a steamer having a capacity of about 10,000 tons, equal to 1,000 railroad cars of ten tons each. It is also estimated that such steamer and barges could make the trip from Sioux City to New Orleans and return at an expense of $1,500. This would just cost $1.50 for every ten tons of freight to New Orleans, or fifteen cents per ton. The present cost of transportation from the west to the Atlantic seaboard, by rail, is from $100 to $150 per car load of ten tons. The difference, therefore, between reaching the ocean by barges down the Mississippi and by railroad to the Atlantic, is the difference between fifteen cents and fifteen dollars per ton. All this sounds well and no doubt to those not familiar with the peculiar characteristics of the Big Muddy, looks feasible, but we are unable to understand how the commission intends to prevent the formation of sand bars and the cutting away of banks. The riprapping of both shores of the eccentric old stream would not prevent the shifting of the channel and the maintainance of a uniform depth of water. The rapidity of the current would continue to scatter and deposit the sands on the bed of the stream into bars just the same as it always has. Could the river be flumed this difficulty could be overcome, but this would be almost as impossible as to hide the earth from the rays of the noon day sun. It is the merest bulderdash to talk of creating and maintaining a twelve foot permanent channel in the Missouri river.

An Impending Stampede.

The other day the TRIBUNE made mention of the fact that the passenger travel by the west bound trains over the North Pacific railroad exceeded the number in the opposite direction by at least twenty-five per cent. The TRIBUNE is now assured that a goodly portion of this extra percentage is composed of the vanguard of the army of gold hunters now arranging the preliminaries for a stampede to the several known mineral districts in the country tributary to the North Pacific railroad.

A gentleman who arrived in Bismarck recently en route to the new mineral fields near Fort Maginnis, states that the discoveries in that section were attracting a good deal of attention in that part of Missouri from which he came, as also the reputed rich mines in the Clark Forks region, and in other portions of the country tributary to the Yellowstone valley.

It is confidently believed by those who have taken the pains to inform themselves regarding the precious metal resources of the mountains lying on either side along the North Pacific's present extension, that the greatest gold and silver mines of the age will be unearthed in those regions during the coming season. The silver mines in the Fort Maginnis country, which were discovered less than a year ago, if the reports which come from there can be accepted as reliable, are strong proofs in substantiation of the belief of the existence of fabulously rice mineral veins in the country designated.

Many of the prospectors in the Black Hills have been dreaming of the unexplored mountains and gulches bounding the North Pacific railroad, and we feel sanguine that a great stampede will be inaugurated in the spring. Miners and prospectors are a class of people with peculiar and distinct characteristics. If an idea obtains a foothold among them, that there are undeveloped and undiscovered quartz or placer grounds in some trackless wilderness—the more remote and inhospitable, the more attractive it will prove—they stampede almost simultaneously from every point of the compass. The reports, which for years have been in the air, to the effect that the the Sweet Water, the Judith and other sections in the Yellowstone country, embraced wealth of gold and silver is now taking a strong hold upon the cupidity of the old miners and prospectors scattered over the western states and territories, and if a grand rush is not made towards the Yellowstone the coming spring, a great change has come over the average gold seeker, and all signs have lost their significance.

Is There Anything in It.

The peculiar tendency of railroad accidents to follow each other in rapid succession—on the principle probably, that it never rains but it pours—has been amply exemplified during the past ten days. Following close on the heels of the Spuyten Duyvil calamity, on the Hudson river road, disasters on the rail have since occurred daily in every direction, and now to impress the force of this strange tendency upon our minds, the west bound passenger train on the North Pacific, due at Bismarck at 7:30 last evening, jumped the track a short distance this side of Jamestown yesterday afternoon, and a freight train was ditched near Glendive a few hours before, killing a brakeman.

This same remarkable fatality has been observed to hang to inland and ocean steamers. Steamboat disasters were the burden of the Associated Press news a year ago last summer, and during the present winter disasters to ocean crafts have followed each other with alarming effect. The same peculiarity has been noted in the occurrence of great fires, and many good people, no doubt, have been persuaded to ask themselves if such things were not manifestations of Divine displeasure at the latter day tendency to listen to Ingersoll and other isms in opposition to the Inspired Word.

New Species of Swindling in Dakota.

The Sioux City Times of the 18th inst., has been forced to the opinion that Dakota is coming to the front as the headquarters for frauds. The latest swindle, according to that paper, is that of Geo. L. McKay, a young lawyer formerly of Sioux City, but for the past three years cashier in a little bank at Marion, D. T., kept by a man named Rieff, who in the rear end of his drug store does an extensive retail saloon business in bad whisky, in the front part sells drugs and in an adjoining building runs a bank. McKay's swindling scheme, just developed, was to go out among the Russian farmers, who are the balance in population there, and get them to make him a need in order that he might dispose of their land for them. These deeds were deposited in the bank over which McKay presided as cashier. As soon as the deeds were procured, McKay would have them put on record at Swan Lake; the county seat, and then dispose of them for whatever be could get. He had two assistants in the bussness—one named Frank Cotton, the other was a Norwegian. The latter found the purchasers, Cotton done the selling, and McKay took the lion's share of the proceeds. The trio have been arrested, but as swindling and forging is made respectable in Dakota by many of its leading politicians and citizens engaging in it, it is doubtful whether McKay and his associates will be punished.

Route to Fort Maginnis Silver Mines.

The enterprising citizens of Glendive, recognizing the importance of the newly discovered Fort Maginnis silver mines, are taking the proper steps to attract the tide of stampeders which is already beginning to ebb and gather strength throughout the country. They are agitating the opening and construction of a wagon road from that town to the new eldorado. The accomplishment of this enterprise would be of great benefit to our sister city up the track. It would render tributary a region that will, from present indications, be densely populated within the year, and thus augment its commercial and general interests to healthy proportions. We learn from the Times that a party has already been organized with teams, tents, supplies, picks and shovels, and will in a few days start out for that mining region, building mounds to guide the traveler and freighter, and will improve the road on their return. A petition will also be circulated at Maginnis for a mail route to be established between the two places, and another one at Glendive on the return of the road builders. The Times seems to fully comprehend the the vital imporatance of the new mines, and the opening of a public highway to them, In referring to the matter it says:

This is another move in the right direction, and one destined to make Glendive an important wholesale and freighting point. From nowhere else can new and rich mining districts be tapped to such advantage as from Glendive. It is the shortest and most convenient route now accessible, and from the nature of the country a trail can be laid out with but little inconvenience. The rich mineral deposits near Fort Maginnis is bound to create another mining excitement and its consequent stampede, and Glendive, from its convenient location, with a good trail to the point, will certainly be the outfitting point. It is certainly one of, if not the very best move the people could make. If this party will go earnestly at work and do it well, the success of the venture is more than assured, and it will be much money in the pockets of our citizens in an incredible short time.

The Wreck on the North Pacific.

Scout Allison who enjoyed his first experience in a railroad smash-up, on the North Pacific last Friday afternoon, doesn't seem to like that kind of a racket. Notwithstanding his limited experience in such episodes he maintained his presence of mind and noted several incidents of the accident. When the coach in which he was seated began jolting over the ties he thought the train had reached a pretty rough section of track and made an attempt to keep his seat, but when he landed on the opposite side of the coach he became convinced there was something wrong and began to reconnoiter the situation. The first object to attract his attention was the form of a little girl suspended from one of the seats at the upper side of the car, which was then resting on its side in the ditch. He made his way to the gritty little chit and relieved her from her fatiguing attitude. She said that when the coach commenced to turn over she seized the guard and hung on with all her might. She escaped without a scratch. None of the children on the train received even the slightest injuries. On the whole the escape of the passengers from death and serious injuries will be deemed remarkable when we state that the train jumped an eight foot grade while running twenty-five miles an hour. The only passenger seriously hurt fell head foremost into one of the grip-sack racks as the car overturned. His head was so firmly wedged into the rack as to require the assistance of several strong men to extricate it.

The true cause of the accident has not yet been determined. Some attribute it to rotten ties and the consequent spreading of the rails; others to a broken rail or a connection band, and still others to an All Wise Providence. We only know that the train was ditched, that's all.

New Township Plats.

The plats of townships 141 and 142, range 79, northeast of town, and townships 141 and 142, range 80, due north of Bismarck, twelve and sixteen miles, have been received at the United States land office, and will be opened Saturday morning, January 21, to settlers. There is fine land in these townships—very fine.

Challenge to Pedestrians.

I hereby challenge any man or woman in the world to one hour's walk, heel and toe. This challenge will remain good until October, 1882. J. W. PROCTOR.

Bismarck, January 20, 1882.

GET THE BEST!

RICHMOND, YARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.

40th Popular Monthly Drawidg of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Tuesday, Jan. 31st, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly [Sundays excepted] under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal,

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes	50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes	20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices	10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000			
9 Prizes $300 ea.	Approximatiion Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea.	"	"		1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea.	"	"		900
1 860 Prizes,				$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

In Hosts of Families

Hostetter's stomach bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other trouble are overcome by it.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. 3-29

MATHES, GOOD & SCHORMEIER,

THE LARGEST

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

In the Northwest

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Woolens & Trimmings.

82 Jackson St.,

St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C. Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6)

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-two dollars ($1,462) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and twenty-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursments of sale.

WM. W. MCNAIR, Mortgagee.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1882.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 83-39

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial distric of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated, Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881. D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana. Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana. By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of ALEX C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana. By Deputy Marshal Ayott. December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana. By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal. January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana. By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal. Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882. 31-35

Notice of Final Proof

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck Dakota, December 28th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office at two o'clock p.m. January 28th, 1882, as provided by the acts of March 3, 1877 and March 27, 1878, viz:

JOHN NICHOLS, JR.,

homestead entry No. 111, for the w ½ of n. e ¼ n. ½ of s. e. ¼ sec. 14, tp. 139, n. range 81 w, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract viz: Nelson Cook, Wm. Cook, Moses Hoatt and Philip Henry, all of Burleigh county, D. T. postoffice address Bismarck.

JOHN A. REA, Register. 30-35

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., December 24, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on Saturday, the 28th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

JACOB A. FIELD,

homestead entry No. 40, for the n w ¼ sec. 10, tp. 138, r 79 w. and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Lamont O. Stevens, Nathaniel E. Skelton, F. J. Call and C. S. Weaver, all of Burleigh county, D. T, postoffice address Bismarck. JOHN A. REA, Register. 30-35

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND Office at Bismarck, Dakota, January 11th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, under act of March 3d, 1877, and May 27th, 1878, at this office at eleven o'clock a.m., February 20th, 1882, viz:—

GEORGE HAY.

Homestead entry No. 369, for the north half of the southeast quarter, section 22, township 139 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Saulsbury, Wm. E. Cahall, Alex. Cameron and Thomas Gilbert, all of Burleigh county: postoffice, Bismarck. J. A. REA, Register. 32-36

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., December 29th, 1881

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., viz:

LOUIS NOTEMEYER.

pre-emption d. s. No 258, filed September 20th, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for lots No's 4, 5 and 6, section 28, township 138 n. r 80, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Adam Mayer, Henry Saulsbury, Wm. S. D. Smith and Frederick Burke, all of Burleigh county D. T. Postoffice address Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register. 30-35

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

Albertson Bros., are making preparations for a large steam laundry.

Flannery & Wetherby sold thirteen lots in the railroad addition yesterday.

A load of dry wood is wanted at the TRIBUNE office, in exchange for cash.

If your conscious is not clear, attend the revival meetings now in vogue this week.

Important announcements can be seen daily in the first column of the first page.

As several have asked the TRIBUNE as to what date the Missouri river will break this year, it would state about the 15th of March.

John S. Mann bought his fine homestead on section two, near Mandan, south side of Heart river, yesterday, under the act of June 15th, 1880.

Jo Ching, the celestial who dealt in fine silks, etc., on Third street during the past winter, has gone to Boston, where he has a branch store.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is already receiving a large number of letters from different parts of the country, asking about Bismarck.

Another colony, of Scandinavians, eleven in number, arrived last evening, all in search of land fifteen miles north of Bismarck on the Mouse river stage line.

Last evening the TRIBUNE received a letter from a Kansas man who wants a location for a plow factory. The matter will be turned over to the Chamber of Commerce.

Some kind of an institution has moved into the store corner of Third and Main streets, and put out a sign "Cheap John." The goods sold at auction are probably as snide as they are cheap.

J. E. Wallace received over thirty signitures, among the farmers yesterday, to his agricultural society scheme. He also received the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce committee on agriculture.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Immigration committee and the committee on printing will be held to-night at the committee rooms to take action upon the Chamber of Commerce edition of the TRIBUNE.

The city real estate market is getting lively thus early in the season. Town lots are going off like hot cakes. Jas. A. Emmons sold just an even dozen yesterday, and last evening was negotiating for the transfer of several more. The impending boom is manifesting itself in more ways than one.

Some of our more sanguine citizens express a belief that a railroad will tap the Mouse river valley within the next year. Should the coal banks in that country prove as extensive as it is thought, or at least hoped they will, the TRIBUNE would have no hesitation in standing in with the belief.

Jack Hanauer and Alf. Leopold, the gentlemen in charge of Sig Hanauer's clothing establishment during Sig's absence, are doing themselves proud. They have covered the window and entire store front with placards setting forth the cheapness and superiority of the goods sold inside at bottom prices. They mean business. This is no Cheap John.

No Destitution in Bismarck

During the past few days reports of destitution among some of the families living on the river front near the bridge, and in other portions of Bismarck, have been repeated on the streets. Yesterday members of the Ladies' Christian Union investigated these rumors. They visited every part of the city and vicinity and found but two families that were in need of assistance, and they were at once provided for. One family, alleged to have been in destitute circumstances, were found to be destitute only of health, the entire family having been prostrated by fever, but financially were able, anxious, and did contribute cash to the funds of the Ladies' Union. The only destitution that was discovered was in the families referred to, and that was owing to sickness, and diffidence on the part of the heads of these families in making their wants known. No one in Bismarck, in the enjoyment of health and who is willing to work has any excuse to ask for charity, as there is plenty of employment to be had, and our people are abundantly able and willing to assist those unfortunate enough to become incapacitated by sickness or accident to provide for themselves and families.

Enterprise and Stupidity.

Fort Yates, one of the youngest posts on the upper Missouri, is enjoying a wave of prosperity that none of its military sisters on that stream can boast. It is judiciously controled, sports excellent water works, and is soon to have a $20,000 hospital building. Yates is booming while many of the other posts both up and down the river, are going to decay in their usual slow and easy hum-drum way. There is one thing however, about Yates that the TRIBUNE will be justified in condemning, and that is the ignorance existing among some of its commissioned officers regarding current events, local facts and news of the day. They are still laboring under the erronious impression that small-pox is prevalent in Bismarck, when every one excepting Bismarck's Fargo neighbors, are fully informed of the disappearance of the dreaded scourge from this city. A soldier from Fort Yates, who arrived in town yesterday, was surprised to learn that there had not been a case of small-pox in the metropolis for over a month. He had been informed upon his departure by the adjutant of the post that fourteen cases existed here at the present time. Such immense stupidity would be exceedingly refreshing was it not so deplorably detrimental to this section.

An Important Bill.

Delegate Pettigrew has introduced a bill in to congress which, if it goes through without delay, will very materially assist our approaching boom, in that it will open up to settlement thousands of acres of the most desirable farming lands in this immediate vicinage, heretofore reserved from agricultural uses for military purposes. This territory, which is embraced in the Fort Rice military reservation, contains many acres of heavy timber and the richest hay and grazing lands in the country. It extends from the Cannon Ball valley east of Rice, to the Little Heart river near Lincoln opposite here, on the other side of the Big Muddy, and approaching within about four miles of Bismarck on this side of the Missouri, taking in the hay and timber lands along and about Apple Creek. The bill was introduced on the 9th inst., was read twice, referred to the committee on military affairs, ordered printed, and no doubt will become a law in due course of time. The document reads as follows:

A BILL VACATING THE FORT RICE MILITARY RESERVATION, IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

Be it enacted bs the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that all lands embraced in the Fort Rice Reservation, in the territory of Dakota, be, and the same are hereby, opened and made subject to entry as other public lands in said territory under existing laws: Provided, That all persons owning improvemedts on said reservation at the time of the passage of this act shall have a prior right to enter the lands upon which said improvements are located, at any time within six months after this act goes into effect.

SEC 2. That the commissioner of the General Land Office be, and hereby is authorized to issue the instructions necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

Coulson's Boom Growing.

E. W. Brown, of the firm of Dewy & Brown, contractors, who spent Sunday in Bismarck, left for Coulson yesterday morning. Mr. Brown has purchased the hotel in that new centre of attraction and will fit it up throughout with new furniture, which has been purchased in Chicago and is now en route to its destination. The house, which is first class for a town of the age of Coulson, contains twenty sleeping-rooms. Mr. Brown has also shipped twenty head of horses to Coulson for the purpose of opening a livery stable in connection with his hotel.

It is expected that this new metropolis on the line of the North Pacific railroad will enjoy a big boom upon the opening of spring. It is already the Mecca to which the superfluous population of Miles City, and other centres of civilization in the country west of Bismarck, are drifting. During a conversation yesterday with Phil. Brady, who arrived here from St. Louis on Saturday with $10,000 worth of mules and wagons to work on the railroad grade in the vicinity of Coulson, the TRIBUNE learned that the country round about there embraces an unusual area of tillable land, which extends to the distant mountains on either side in vast terraces. The soil, Mr. Brady assures the TRIBUNE is of a dark, rich loam, and in his judgment will grow cereals of every discription, besides garden truck. He has great expectations of the future of that infant metropolis. It will be the cattle shipping-point in Montana for some time to come, and will always rank among the leading stock shipping stations on the road. It is the nearest railroad point for the stock raiser in the Judith basin, the Musselsheil valley and other ranges further north towards Fort Benton. The road will reach Coulson some time early next summer, when no doubt it will be one of the liveliest towns out doors, anywhere.

The Stampede Gathering Force.

O. M. Stetson, an old Pacific coast prospector, one of those restless old fish, who is never at peace with himself only when out on a stampede or prospecting the hills and gulches of an unexplored gold region; and who was one of the first men in the Black Hills, but for the past three years exploring and hunting in the Big Horn, Bear Paw and Judith districts, writes this Faber pusher an interesting account of his perigrinations since taking his departure from Deadwood, upon the breaking out of the Bear Pow excitement. He is now in Ogle county, Illinois, where, he says, there are a dozen or more of his old time acquaintances preparing to accompany him to rich gold discoveries, both ore and placer, which he moved last fall in a section of country tributary to the Yellowstone valley. He assures us that his last "find" is the best he ever made, and he has "struck it rich" in almost every territory west of the Missouri. The exact location of his reputed bonanza, of course, is yet a profound secret to every one but himself. From the tone of the old boy's letter we judge the old prospectors will be stirred from top to bottom upon the announcement of the location of his discovery. Regarding the mines near Fort Maginnis, he writes:

I prospected the ground there and was well pleased with the rock. I made two locations for a spec, but as I was hunting placer I remained only about a month, along in the middle of last summer. I think the prospects for that camp are first rate, and from what I have heard since leaving, it is likely to prove a second Comstock, but it takes money and time to realize from a silver mine, and not having any to spare of either, I will give my attention early in the spring to the to be boss camp of the year.

What our old firiend has written us can be relied upon, as he has no purpose in deluding the writer, unless he has become a crank, and the probabilities are that he is as level headed as he was in former years. Thus the evidence of a gathering gold hunters stampede into the Yellowstone country is constantly accumulating. They will be flocking through here before the daisies bloom in the spring.

Vigilantes at Work.

The people living on the frontier are becoming too utterly practical to longer be able to discover any romance in the career of a horse thief. They now hang the members of this element of border society. It was stated by a special Miles City telegram in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, that the vigilantes suspended a "stock operator" named Tex, on the Musselshell last week, charged with stealing horses at Bozeman. A well governored and energetic vigilantes organization generally has the effect of rendering property on the frontier comparatively secure.

New England Supper.

The Ladies' Christian Union held a well-attended, enthusiastic meeting at the reading room yesterday afternoon. The new cases of need called for all the money and material on hand and much more was found to be needed. The ladies therefore decided to give a New England supper for the benefit of the poor and of the reading room. It will be given next week Tuesday evening at the reading room. Supper will be 50 cents, and all know, who have partaken of reading room fare, that the supper will be cheap at that price.

Important to Farmers

The Agricultural committee of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce met last evening to recommend the organization of an Agricultural society. The call for the meeting appears elsewhere. This is a good and timely move. Through it and the Chamber of Commerce, home fairs can be organized and the farmers more frequently brought together in council to compare notes. Every farmer in the county should be on hand promptly.

Returned Thanks.

Father Paul of the St. Mary's church of Bismarck requests the TRIBUNE to extend his thanks to those who participated in the oyster supper entertainment given at the Sister's school house Wednesday evening, and especially to those not members of the church. The receipts of the festival, the Father informs us, were very satisfactory.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—After a very sharp debate the house passed the bill permitting Associate Hunt, of the supreme court to retire. Yeas, 137: nays, 89. A maiority of the republicans voted yea and the body of the democrats. nay.

In the senate a resolution commemorative to Senator Carpenter was adopted and the senate adjourned.

Representative Harmer introduced a bill providing that any person who has served faithfully in the postal service twenty-five years or who, after a continuous service of ten years, shall become physically and mentally disabled, shall receive for the remainder of his natural life an annual pension equal to two-thirds of his annual salary at the time of his retirement.

Railway Accident.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—This morning about daylight, the western express on the Pennsylvania railroad, ran into the rear of a freight train standing on the track at Mineral Point, about seventy miles from this city. The engine of the passenger train crushed through the caboose, and a cattle car immediately in front was also wrecked. The engine was overturned and the cab was completely demolished. R. Keer, engineer, and C. L. Meltz, fireman, of the express train, were more or less injured. Wm. Irvin, flagman, who was in the caboose, sustained cuts about the head and face, and had a wrist sprained; another passenger was thrown against the window and had his face badly cut.

Criminal Neglect.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—This morning Henry, aged three and Millie, aged four years, children of Henry and Caroline Cleer, living in the suberbs of East Des Moines, were burned to death while alone at home. The father was at work and the mother gossiping at the neighbors. The doors of the shanty were fastened and the little bodies were burned to an unrecognizable mass. The house and contents were completely destroyed. Since the disaster the father has disappeared. He has been in the habit of drinking.

In Self Defense.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—James Minerck, an old man living ten miles in the country from the city, yesterday killed a hired man named Jas. Carr. The parties were alone and Minerck says that Carr was trying to steal his money and attacked him with a knife and that he killed him in self defence. The story seems probable as the parties had heretofore been on the best of terms and Minerck had recently given shelter to Carr who had come back after an absence of some time.

Trichina.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

MINONEATA, Minn., Jan. 26.—This section of Lyon county has been treated to a sensation of a serious nature. Mr. Prikles, village butcher, raised a fine lot of hogs which he commenced to slaughter in December. He sold the meat generally and it was supposed to be perfectly good, until Tuesday when the startling intelligence promulgated that some fifteen citizens in the town were afflicted with Trichina. Mr. Cushman's entire family, consisting of himself, wife and four sons ranging in age from twelve to twenty-two, and a daughter aged eighteen years are affected. Mr. Cashmer died on Wednesday evening, and the others are in a dangerous condition. A party of young men who ate some of the ham raw on the 4th of January caught the disease. Fritz Preggar and Joseph Wilfort have died and Al. Gilbertson, D. Zeidlitz and Dr. Sanderson are very ill. Oscar Thompson, Anthony Winters, Peter Peckles and a German living near the village are also effected and dangerously ill. The affair will be investigated, but it is believed Mr. Prikles knew nothing of the condition of the meat, which he sold. There is great excitement and those who have eaten the infected meat are very uneasy and anxious.

Regulating Crime.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24.—The senate today authorized the governor to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Samuel Tucker. A bill to prevent and punish prize fighting in the state provides a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than one year in the county jail for the principals, and imprisonment and fine of half that time and sum for the seconds and stakeholders, and if death results the penalties now prescribed by law will be enforced.

Consecration Ceremonies.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—The consecrating of Rev. Courtland Whitehead, D. D., as bishop of the Pittsburg diocese of the Episcopal church took place this morning in Trinity church. The ceremony was very expressive, and was witnessed by a large number of people. Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was consecrating bishop, and Bishops Arthur, of Cleveland, and Scarborough, of New Jersey, presentors.

A Rumor About Secretary Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There is a report in circulation here that Secretary Lincoln will retire from the cabinet on his own accord the coming spring, but the rumor could not be traced to any trustworthy source.

Boiler Explosion.

HAVERSTRAW, N. J., Jan. 24.—Tug H. H. Farrington exploded her boiler to-day, killing Albert Henry, second engineer, David Colter, fireman, Lawrence Connelly, clerk, and others somewhat injured.

Small-pox.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Forty-one cases of small-pox in this city and tweny-one in Allegheny City were reported to the board of health yesterday, and to-day nineteen deaths occurred from the same.

THE crop of country newspapers in Dakota is unprecedently large this winter. These local organs are breaking out in every section of the territory. Many are dated in localities where a year or two ago there was nothing but a broad wilderness of rolling prairie.

THE Associated Press report of Anna Dickinson's debut as Hamlet, which was telegraphed over the land last week, was evidently written by a friend of Anna's. The criticism of the eastern press, which are now reaching us by mail, are not by any means flattering to Miss Dickinson's ambition to set the world on fire by her appearance in tights. The eastern press, however, even the most puritanical, are all in accord on one point, viz.: that Anna's shape was good—that from top to button she is faultless as a sculptor's dream. Still she can't play the melancholy Dane, because she isn't a man.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has inaugurated a new order of things at the white house. No stranger is now admitted to see him until he has told his business to the president's private secretary, who hereafter must stand between the executive and the cranks. Very few persons are now allowed to ascend the stairs and take a position in the waiting room where last spring two hundred were often to be seen at a time. He has abolished the practice of seeing people simply for the purpose of shaking hands, and he will not go out into the ante rooms, as Mr. Garfield used to do, and shake hands all around with the crowd. This will cause some of the old bourbons, who can neither learn nor forget anything, kick, yet the president is right. The practice of shaking him into rheumatics every day is an old democratic abuse and ought to have been abolished years ago.

JOHN BULL, the gambler and desperado, who killed Farmer Peele, a man of Bull's ilk, in Montana a number of years ago, was killed at Denver, Col., on the 8th inst., by Jim Bush. Bull was rather a small man, dark complected and with piercing black eyes. He was about forty-five years of age and was described by a Montana man who came to Omaha at one time to arrest him, as "the gamiest man in Montana." All these game men generally die with their boots on.

Wanted—to purchase tree claim. Apply at furniture store near postoffice. J. R. SIMONS.
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w19-19

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., January 20, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Monday, the 20th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., under act of May 27, 1878, viz.

Norman Falconer.

Homestead entry No 99 for the west ½, of northeast ¼, and lots 9 and 10, section 34 township 138, north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.: Robert Macnider, Thomas Gilbert, George Hay and Henry Salisbury, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA
34-39 Register.

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